ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,695—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th Octr.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5784	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 784	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	P. Berberevich	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	or about 25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS HACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4499	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	23rd October

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay 7th October, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about MONDAY, 27th October.

FOR CAPE TOWN DIRECT.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 21st October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 22nd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay 20th October, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRICA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. KHALIF	1,653	Kopplstaedter	27th Oct, 1902
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Abrens	10th Nov. 1902
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	O'Swald	24th Nov. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 16th Octt., 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,432	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 12th November 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT FOR THOSE ATTENDING THE DELHI DURBAR.

WE are prepared to supply Cotton Ropes for Tents, and for the horses of Regiments and Princes on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar.

We have always in stock for the use of Mills twines and mule rim bandings. We also manufacture to order in our factory any special sort of banding required. Rates cheap and quality reliable. We are receiving regular orders for these goods from local mills and up-country, such as Africa, Arabia, Zanzibar, Rangoon and Karachi.

HUSSONALI MULLA HAKIMJI AND BROTHERS,
RIPON ROAD, MADANPUR A, BYCULLA,

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS. (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
URAL CAVIARE (German).

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. / " a la Tomate. / Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Pasta, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.

GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.

MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

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ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.

Cablegrams:—
"PLENARILY LONDON."

Codes: BEDFORD McNEIL MORSING AND NEAL

N.B.—An elaborate Handbook fully treating of the Mining Scheme can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF

OF

EXCELLENCE

AND

THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Natives Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

MEDICAL GALVANISM

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY, and are most comfortable to Wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR, price 42s., for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON ENGLAND.

OUR NEW UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO.

WITH FULL COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES.

WITH a view to meeting many enquiries for an Upright Pianoforte of smaller dimentions than the usual range of Uprights without reducing the compass and volume of tone, and an instrument also that will stand the CLIMATE OF INDIA, we have the pleasure to state that after repeated trials, spread over many years, we have succeeded in securing an instrument that we can now confidently say will fulfil all the requirements of a DISTRICT PIANO and a Piano of a size that will meet the wants of those living in SMALL FLATS IN BOMBAY, where larger Pianos would occupy more space in a room than can be generally afforded.

We have subjected this model to the most severe tests and have been absolutely convinced that with reasonable care it will give the utmost satisfaction for many years.

Its capacity for standing in tune is quite up to the standard expected in the larger and more valuable models, and it possesses all the musical qualities so much desired by musicians—ELASTIC TOUCH, FULL TONE, excellent REPETITION ACTION, and EXTRA-ORDINARY POWER.

Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass plates, overstrung or cross strung 7 Octaves, trichord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets. Height, 49 inches; Width, 56 inches.

CASH, RS. 525.

On the Hire System... ... { 12 months, Rs. 45 per month. / 24 " " 26 "

EXTRAS.

Woollen Cover	Rs. 15	Zinc-lined Case	Rs. 25 0
Piano Stool	" 18	Set of 4 Insulators	" 4 8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND

CATERERS.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED FOR

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

A VISIT IS REQUESTED.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 18	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

137757

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days, after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. RUNCHORDAS VANDRAWANDAS, DEVIDAS VANDRAWANDAS, and DAMODARDAS VANDRAWANDAS, Executors of the last Will and Testament of VANDRAWANDAS PURSOTUMDAS, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to SHAIKH GOOLAM HOOSEIN NOORBHOY.

All persons having any claim thereto, by way of inheritance, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, gift or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from this day, otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and such claims shall be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bhajipala Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2040 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 3382, and Assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 725, and Street Nos 47-51, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the said Bhajipala Street, on or towards the South by the charitable property belonging to the Jamat of Dawoodi Boras, on or towards the West by the property of Mulla Gulam Hoosein Noorbhoy, and on or towards the East by the property of Bora Mahomedalli Nooroodin Khambhati, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.—Dated this 20th day of October, 1902.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 76 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply for Prospectus to the SECRETARY at BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Price List free on Application.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ECONOMIC PHARMACY.

HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane.
BRANCH.—157, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phials of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8, 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.

PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, *i. e.*, Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).

FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As. 8. A very useful book for family use

M. O. Fee and Postage extra.

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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of ARAB HORSES consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Remounts; also Galloways, Race and Polo Ponies ARRIVED at my STABLE, opposite the Byculla Club.

Also more batches expected by weekly Steamers.

CARRIAGES and HORSES single and pair of all kinds FOR SALE and HIRE by the day month and year on Moderate Terms.

Apply to

SARDAR OOMER JUMAIL,
Locksly Hall Stable,
BYCULLA.

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TO CONNOISSEURS.

DIMITRINO & CO.'S

REAL EGYPTIAN

CIGARETTES.

PRICE LIST.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ALBERTS, medium size, fine quality in 100's	2 4
HANEMS, small do superfine do do	3 0
No. 8. medium do do do do	3 4
No. 3. large do do do do	3 12
LA FAVOURITE, medium size Gold tipped in 50's	4 8
No. 5, medium size extra fine quality in 100's	4 8
GRAND FORMAT extra large do do in 50's	5 8

To ensure their freshness, we receive these by Post every fortnight.

D. MERWAN & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.

30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 10.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	93 3/16	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1/4	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	106 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 5/8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	23 5/16	= do
2 months hence	23 5/16	= do
Spot in New York	50 3/8	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'14 1/2	= do
Berlin	20'46	= do
New York Demand	4'85 3/4	= plus 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 per ct	= plus 1/8
6 " " "	3 3/8 per ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 per ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 per ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 3/4 per ct	= do
7 day market loans	2 1/4 per ct	= do

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Sarats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 4'72. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4'47	4'14	4'13	4'43	4'13
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.		
4'13	4'14	4'14		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	46,000
Do. last year	69,000
Exports to Great Britain	20,000
" Continent	28,000
Mid-Uplands	8 11-16
Futures, month of Dec.	8'48 unchanged
Do. do. March	8'30 plus 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-16 unchanged
Futures month of Jan.	8'19 plus 1
Do. April	8'26 plus 1
Tone at close	steady.
Cotton total visible supply	2,070,000 bales.
" of which is East Indian,	70,000 "
" Total stock in London	15,000 "
" Quantity in sight	2,300,000 "

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 18th October 1902 :—

Cotton	602 bales.
Wheat	2,487 cwts.
Linseed	1,323 "
Rapeseed	1,409 "
Gingellyseed	10,043 "
Poppyseed	165 "
Groundnuts	5 "
Castorseed	2,034 "
Rice	1,655 "
Myrabolams	815 "
Cottonseed	2,473 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 5-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	125
Shanghai 30 " "	170
Japan 30 " "	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady

Cash	98-14
1st Settlement	98-13
2nd do.	98-10

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	9	4
Forward April-May	8	4

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	5	9	to 5 10
Do. Forward			
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	14	to 5 15
do. Forward			
Yellow Gusrati, Ready	6	2	to 6 3
do. Forward			

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	8	2
Forward April-May	7	10

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	24	0
Forward April-May	25	8

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

Forward Jan. Feb.	36	0

Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandesh ready	41	4
15 per cent. Mxd., Dec.-Jan.	41	0
25 " " "	40	0
50 " " "	38	0
Black Kuinee	34	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total Imports	8,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4'49	4'46	4'45	4'45
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	plus 2
Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4'45	4'45	4'46	4'46
plus 1	plus 2	plus 2	plus 2

COTTON.—The local market is quiet, with an easier tone in the Sutta bazaar where rates are Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than on Saturday. There is very little doing in new crops, and the sales of spot are estimated at about 1,000 bales.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 18th October, compared with the previous week :—

Public Deposits	Rs. 16,48,057	Increase.
Other Deposits	14,06,415	Decrease.
Credits Undrawn	1,89,429	Increase.
LIABILITIES.		
Government Securities	1,18,409	Decrease.
Other Authorized Securities	18,572	do.
Credits on Securities	1 41,301	Increase.
Loans do.	3,51,563	Decrease.
Bills discounted & purchased	11 06,169	Increase.
Balance with other Banks	1 46,502	Decrease.
Cash	2,44,648	do.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 18th October, as compared with the statement of the 10th October :—

LIABILITIES	Oct 10. Rs.	Oct 18. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	39,65,351	48,52,353
Public Deposits at Branches	21,52,982	23,14,042
Other Deposits	6,22,40,233	6,08,74,271
Post Bills	12,298	3,332
Credits undrawn	27,31,586	29,21,285
Rs.	8,91,03,126	8,94,70,886
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,30,86,022	1,29,67,613
Other authorised Securities	12,39,679	12,21,107
Credits on Govt. and other authorities on Securities	73,75,947	75,17,348
Loans do. do. do.	1,39,91,045	1,36,39,482
Bills discounted and purchased	1,81,70,197	1,92,76,308
Bank Stock	3,88,300	3,88,300
Stamps and Stationery	21,616	21,596
Balances with other Banks	3,76,788	2,30,296
Cash	3,44,53,460	3,42,08,812
Rs.	8,91,03,126	8,94,70,886

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES,

BIRTHS.

BREMNER—October 6, at Bankipur, the wife of W S Bremner, of a son.

CAMPBELL—October 8, at Pachmarhi, C P, the wife of Captain Leslie Campbell, 8th Gurkha Rifles, Offg D A A-G for M. of a daughter.

BARKER & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

IN THANKING the Public for their Support and Patronage we would beg to inform some who think we being a European Firm our Charges must necessarily be greater than those of NATIVE Firm strading under European names ; that being in direct communication with the Manufacturers at HOME, and being satisfied with a REASONABLE PROFIT on our Outlay, our Charges are very much lower than those of any firm in Bombay. We, therefore, invite inquiries.

We are prepared to execute Funeral Orders as under :—

Third Class from	Rs.	10 upwards
Second "	"	50 "
First "	"	125 "

WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS :—Off Baboola Tank Road, behind Motlabai Hospital.

OFFICE :—Clare Road, Byculla, near Treacher & Co.

Telephone No. 1011.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 59m. Sun sets, 5h. 34m. High water, 1·48m., 1·42a. Low water, 7·39m, 7·32a.

Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company's meeting, Forbes Street, 5 p.m.

Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company's meeting, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.

Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company's meeting, Hummum Street, 3-30.

Arrival of Transport Ionian from South Africa.

Evening Entertainment at Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim's, Warden Road, Breach Candy, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 to-day.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan fair known as the Peer Bara Mia Fair, commences yesterday at Memonwada, and will continue for a week.

LECTURE.—Prof. B. N. Sen, M. A., of the Presidency College, Calcutta, will deliver an address in English at the local Prarthana Mandir at 6 p. m. to-day on the "Worship of the Beautiful."

ARRIVAL OF A PRINCE.—Prince Fatehsing, son of H. H. the Raja of Chhota Oodeypore, arrived in Bombay on Sunday evening, attended by seven followers. He has put up in Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy's bungalow at Malabar Hill.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Chandri, a Hindu girl, aged two years, residing with her parents at Moogbhat, while playing in the street in front of her house on Saturday, was accidentally knocked down by a carriage belonging to Cashinath Jugonath and driven by his coachman Mahadeo Gharia, the wheel passing over her left thigh, fracturing it. The child was taken to the J. J. hospital, where she has been detained for treatment.

FANCY BAZAR AT THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH.—The titular feast of the Jubilee of St. Theresa Chapel (Portuguese Church), Girgaum, was celebrated on Saturday and Sunday last. In connection with the feast a fancy bazaar was held in the compound of the chapel in aid of the poor. There were in all six stalls attractively arranged with needle-work, toys, and fancy articles and presided over by a lady. The fancy articles, and toys were presented by friends and parishioners, while the needle-work was a gift from the girls of the parish. The bazaar will close to-morrow (Wednesday). Considering its laudable object, it is hoped that the bazaar will receive a hearty support from the benevolent and charitable public of Bombay.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Major W. S. Delamain and officers the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play to-morrow (Wednesday) the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Band Master, at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, commencing at 7 p.m :—

March	True to the Flag ... K. Brennicke
Overture	Light Cavalry ... Suppe
Valse	Biene ... Margis
Selection	A Gaiety Girl ... Jones
Senorita	The Jewel of Asia ... Philp
Selection	Mikado ... Sullivan
Cornet Solo	Der Engel Leid ... Braga

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ATTACK ON A POLICE HAVALDAR.—Before Mr P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Heerjee Dayal, a Hindoo, was charged with causing grievous hurt to Police Havaldar No 1410 B. It appears that early on the morning of the 17th instant the Havaldar was going his round through his section, and while passing along Clive Road, saw three men, including the accused, seated on the "otta" of a house. As the men were well known to the police, they were suspected of gambling, and the Havaldar proceeded to warn them. The men suddenly turned upon him and severely belaboured him with the sticks with which they were armed, inflicting several wounds on his head and back. On some persons coming to the assistance of the Havaldar the assailants ran away. The injured Havaldar was sent to the Cocnidas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment. Enquiries were then made for the assailants, and on the same evening the accused Heerjee was arrested at Duncan Road. The case was remanded to enable the police to continue their search for the remaining two accused.

A FALSE CHARGE.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Vithu Yeshwant, a labourer, was charged with theft of a purse containing two ten-rupee currency notes and Rs. 30 in cash from a box kept in a room in Chira Bazaar on the 9th inst. Mr. Sorabshaw Kapadia and Mr. Dawrukhkar, pleaders, appeared for the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant, Tookaram Babajee, a policeman, and the accused lived in the same house in Chira Bazaar. Compsinant left the purse in a box on a loft in the room, which, he said, the accused stole and fled to his native place, Ratnagherry. He was arrested and brought down to Bombay under a police escort. The accused's defence was that the charge had been concocted by the complainant and his wife, Kushee, both of whom bore him ill feeling. The Magistrate remarked there were serious discrepancies in the evidence for the prosecution. The story of the complainant was not only inherently improbable, but was a tissue of falsehoods, which were concocted by complainant and his brother's wife Parvati. Accused was discharged, and complainant was fined Rs. 50 for bringing a false charge against accused and causing his arrest. The amount of the fine was awarded to the accused as compensation.

HOLIDAY'S WORK.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gairoo Moti, a policeman attached to the Bombay Police Force was charged by Inspector Coxen with causing hurt to one Sitaram Atmaram by means of a knife. The evidence showed that the policeman who is a next door neighbour of the complainant, was quarrelling with his own wife in his own room about 9 o'clock on the night of the 11th instant. The complainant told the accused not to create a disturbance, when the latter abused him. The complainant returned the abuse, and an altercation ensued, followed by a scuffle, in which the sepoy struck the complainant with a pen-knife causing superficial wounds, one above the left eye-brow and the other on the chest near the left arm-pit. The complainant raised an alarm, which brought several persons on the scene. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The accused in his defence said that on the night in question he had taken a little liquor as it was the "Dusera" holiday. When he returned home, he found that his wife had not cooked the food properly and he raised a stick to strike her. The stick struck against a box and broke in two. The complainant came into the room and seized one piece of the stick. The accused told him not to interfere, when the latter abused him. An altercation followed and in the struggle the stick accidentally struck complainant on the eye brow and chest. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, with the alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if paid, Rs. 10 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THE MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND.—The seventh annual general meeting of the Maratha Provident Fund was held at Madhav Baug on Sunday afternoon, Mr. J. K. Parulekar presiding. The report of the directors, together with the audited accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1901, was adopted. The report mentioned among other things that the number of subscribers to the self-help and mutual help branches of the fund stood at Rs 444 and Rs 422, respectively. Various sums were advanced from time to time to different parties on substantial securities. Thanks were expressed for a donation of Rs. 125 from the late Mr Lakmidas Khimji towards education fund. Mr. Damoder Lakuridas was also thanked for his taking keen interest in the fund and for continuing as patron, Messrs. R. B. Malap, J. P., and J. K. Parulker, the retiring directors, were re-elected, Messrs. K. A. Kelooskar and K. M. Athlye were re-appointed auditors. The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.—The prize distribution ceremony in connection with the education fund under the auspices of the Maratha Provident Fund was then held, Mr. Damoder Lakuridas Khimji was asked to the chair. After the reading of the annual report by the secretary, Mr. R. K. Dalvi, the students sang a few songs specially composed for the occasion. Prizes in the shape of books, caps, &c., were then awarded to students. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered by the Hon. Mr. Khare, Rao Saheb Oke, Rao Bahadur Wandekar, Messrs. Parulekar, Kelosker, Koreganker, Patanker, and others. The president then addressed the meeting. After the distribution of pan, goolab, and nosegays the assembly dispersed.

FEAST OF THE SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY, DABUL.—On Sunday the Society of Our Lady of Piety celebrated the feast of its Patroness at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul. The High Mass "coram episcopo" was held at 10 o'clock. After mass there was a general meeting of the Society which was presided over by his Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, and attended by a large number of the members, subscribers, and well-wishers of the Society, among others, his excellency Viscount of Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal, being present. In his opening speech, his Grace praised the generosity of the Goans and commended the Society to their charity. The reading of the report disclosed the following facts which speak highly for the magnanimity of the Goan community. The Society supported during the year 154 persons, besides giving passages to 125 and temporary aid to over 25 persons. It maintained two asylums, one situated at New Sonapur for the men, and the other at Cavel for women and children. The total receipts of the Society during the year from various sources amounted to Rs. 5,231-8-8 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,043-5-2, there being a net profit of Rs. 188-3-6, which raises the funds of the Society to Rs. 11,883-3-0. The expenditure of the year under review exceeds that of any other previous year, which was due to an extraordinary increase during the past year in the number of the poor who flocked to seek aid from Society owing, as it appears, to the effects of so many years of plague. After the reading of the report, his Grace addressed the meeting in very eloquent and touching manner, dwelling on the merits of the virtue of charity, and concluded by praising the work of the past committee who had to grapple with great many difficulties, and asking all present to help the new committee in carrying out their onerous duties. After the meeting his Grace, accompanied by a large number of the congregation, proceeded to the Society's asylum at Cavel, where 118 poor were treated to a sumptuous banquet at the expense of Mr. A. S. D'Souza. This closed the annual charity-feast of the Goan community in Bombay.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

MONSOON SEASON, 1902.

THIS season, held on the Colaba Range through the kindly interest of the Officer Commanding Oxfordshire Light Infantry was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon, the 4th instant. The season has been noted throughout for all round good shooting. Three highest possible scores of 28 were made, two by Major English at 200 and 800 yards, respectively, and one by Sergeant Major Downing at 200 yards. There were also thirteen scores of 27, thirteen of 26, and twenty of 25 each. The first score in the 200 and 300 yards aggregate was 103, an average per range of 25·6. At 500 and 600 yards 104, average 25. At 700 and 800 yards 99, average 24·6. The three highest scores in the grand aggregate were 303, 298, 287, average 25·25, 24·75, and 23·91. The prizes for this season are one gold medal, ten silver medals, fifty-four silver spoons, and Rs. 165 in cash, 75 per cent. of the competitors being prize winners. The shoots were fairly well attended. Volunteers are recommended to avail themselves of the splendid advantages in rifle shooting the club offers.

200 AND 300 YARDS AGGREGATE.	Pts.	Rs.
Major T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	103	...
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	101	10(a
Pte G Miles, Ox Lt Infantry	100	...
Asst Sergt W H Goodwin, Ox Lt Infantry	99	...
Sergt Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	98	10
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	96	5
Clr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	96	5
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	94	5
Lce Sergt G Ebsworth, Ox Lt Infantry	92	5
(a) Miniature silver medal.		

500 AND 600 YARDS AGGREGATE.	Pts	Rs.
Pte G Miles, Ox Lt Infantry	104	10
Asst Sergt W H Goodwin, Ox Lt Infantry	104	10
Major T M English, V D, Bo Vol Rifles	101	...
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	93	5a
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	92	5
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	90	5
Clr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	89	...
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	88	5
Lce Sergt G Ebsworth, Ox Lt Infantry	88	5
(a) Miniature silver medal.		

700 AND 800 YARDS AGGREGATE.	Pts.	Rs.
Maj T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	99	10
Asst Sergt W H Goodwin, Ox Lt Infantry	95	...
Sergt Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	84	10(a)
Lce Sergt G Ebsworth, Ox Lt Infantry	83	...
Pte G Miles, Ox, Lt Infantry	83	...
Clr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	74	5
Asst Surgn R W Chitts, I M Service	69	5
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	67	5
Paymr Sergt G O'Donnell, Depot Staff	61	5
(a) Miniature silver medal.		

GRAND AGGREGATE.	Pts.	Rs.
Major T M English, V D, Bo Vol Rifles	303	20 a
Asst Sergt W H Goodwin, Ox Lt Infantry	288	15 b
Pte G Miles, Ox Lt Infantry	287	10 b
(a) Miniature gold medal. (b) Miniature silver medal		

SILVER MEDALS FOR HIGHEST POSSIBLE SCORES.

Major T M English, V D, Bo Vol Rifles, two medals for highest possible scores at 200 and 800 yards.

Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles, medal for highest possible score at 200 yards.

SILVER SPOON WINNERS.	Spoons.
Asst Sergt W H Goodwin, Ox Lt Infantry	8
Pte G Miles, Ox Lt Infantry	8
Major T M English, V D, Bo Vol Rifles	6
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	4
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	3
Lce Sergt G Ebsworth, Ox Lt Infantry	3
Sergt P R Otto, G I P Ry Vols	3
Corpl P Hunter, Bo Vol Arty	3
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	2
Clr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	2
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	2
Asst Sergt H W Chitts, I M Service	2
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	2
Lieut A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	1
Capt H S Jacon, G I P Ry Vols	1
Lieut H P Goldney, G I P Ry Vols	1
Lce Corpl A D Bingham, Bo Vol Rifles	1
Clr Sergt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	1

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	11	11	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	5	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	1	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Ist Nagpada	7	7	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	3	0	9
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	29	25	105
Total plague deaths to date	120,554	2,100,077	...
Same date last year	16	24	116

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

SIND PRESS COMPANY, LD.

THE ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at its office No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mr. Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, C. I. E., the chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report, which had been circulated among the shareholders, was taken as read :—The number of bales pressed at the company's presses during the year under report was 7,392 bales. Your directors beg to inform you that the new press ordered out from England with all the modern improvements is under erection, and will, they hope, be ready for work before the new cotton season commences. All the machinery of the company is in thorough working order. The accounts circulated show that there is a sum of Rs. 12,990-8-8 at the credit of profit and loss account, out of which your directors propose to transfer Rs. 4,000 to the reserve fund, Rs. 8,000 to the dividend account, declaring a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, and carry the balance of Rs. 990-8-8 to the next year's account. Two of the directors, Messrs. N M. Wadia and H. C. Wright, retire from office by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The above report, together with the audited statement of accounts made up to the 31st May last, was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share was declared. Two of the directors, Messrs. N. M. Wadia and H. C. Wright, who retired by rotation, were re-elected for the current year. Mr. C. H. Cheetham was re-appointed auditor for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 100.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LD.

THE thirtieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 8, Forbes street, Bombay, Mr. S. E. Sheilim presiding. The following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read :—

The past season was generally favourable for cultivation, though unfortunately the crop in some of the principal estates was injured by the cyclonic weather, which prevailed in the Sunderbuns in the latter part of November last. The company was able, however, by strenuous efforts, to make good cash collections, which would have been still larger but for the unpropitious weather. The actual cash collections this year amounted to Rs. 4,14,928 against Rs. 3,05,327 last year. The area of land under cultivation, and the annual revenue due from the estates, show an increase during the year of 3,524 beeghas of land and of Rs. 13,233 in revenue, respectively. This increase of revenue is principally owing to progression of rent rates in newly settled lands, and which will continue for some time until the maximum rates are reached. The expenditure on public work repairs has been heavy, and is chiefly due to the damage done to these works in some of the estates by the cyclonic weather. As mentioned in the last report, the directors have carefully considered the question of a reduction of the capital of the company, but after enquiries as to the value of land, &c., in the Sunderbuns, they have decided that they are justified in allowing the capital to remain at the present figure of sixty lakhs, as they are of opinion it is covered by the value of the property and assets of the company. They have also decided that it was necessary to reduce the value of the company's properties, &c., to about sixty-one lakhs, and to enable them to do this they have transferred Rs. 5,59,654-7-8 from reserve fund, as shown in the accounts. Messrs. David Sassoon & Company, the firm of secretaries, treasurers, and agents, having transferred their business into a limited company, the directors have thought it advisable to enter into an agreement with them for a period of ten years from the 1st January last for the management of the company on the same terms and conditions as heretofore, and they trust it will meet with the approval of the shareholders. The sum of Rs. 14,117-4-0 was collected during the year for salammy on pottahs. This amount, as also the sum of Rs. 484 being the amount of twenty-first unclaimed dividend forfeited, have, as usual, been credited to the reserve fund. The following sums have been transferred from profit and loss account :—Rs. 500 to the credit of moveable property for depreciation; Rs. 3,000 for depreciation of steam launch; Rs. 33,453-3-8 to the credit of reserve fund; Rs. 10,500 to the credit of the ryots outstanding doubtful debts fund account. These two funds now stand at Rs. 65,000 and Rs. 1,40,000 respectively. After making these appropriations, the balance to the credit of profit and loss account amounts to Rs. 1,11,250-3-8, and your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 18 per share be declared, absorbing Rs. 1,08,000, and the balance of Rs. 3,250-3-8 be carried forward to next year's account. Messrs. Framji Jamsetji, Botlibol and Henry Solomon retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re election.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, observed that he hoped the result of the year's working would be satisfactory to the shareholders.

Mr. Framji Jamsetji Kooka, one of the shareholders of the company, said that the management was far from satisfactory. To pay a dividend of Rs. 18 on a paid up capital of Rs. 1,000 did not go to show a satisfactory state of the company's affairs, nor did it entitle the management any credit. It was only due to the apathy of the shareholders that the directors carried away all points. While lakhs of rupees were carried away to various funds, the directors did not see the advisability of sparing a few thousand rupees to the poor shareholders. He asked the shareholders not to pass the report, if the directors persisted in giving them only Rs. 18 per share. The company had made a profit of over four lakhs of rupees, and the directors could very well manage to give the shareholders Rs. 35 per share, if they were disposed to do so. The reserved fund was simply on the paper and was not the hard cash as some of the shareholders believed, and the directors could transfer a lakh of rupees from that fund towards the payment of the dividend. It was simply the apathy of the native shareholders that allowed such a state of the company to go on. The speaker said that the management of the company was most unsatisfactory.

The chairman explained that the reserve fund was invested in the working capital. There was no cash in hand. If they did not utilise the reserve fund for working capital, the debt of the company would be increased.

Mr. Framji suggested that a dividend of Rs. 22 be paid instead of Rs. 18.

The chairman explained that the company was already in debt, and it was not advisable to borrow money and pay it to the shareholders. The directors would not be justified in taking money from some one and giving it to the shareholders. They were willing to increase the dividend but where was the money to come from? The directors had been working for the shareholders day and night, because the interest of the former in the company was greater than the latter; if the shareholders received one rupee more, the directors would get many more. He thought it was not advisable to give one rupee more.

Mr. Framji inquired if the directors could give two rupees more than they had proposed.

The chairman replied in the negative. He said they were in debt to the extent of three lakhs of rupees and they required a lakh more for the annual expenses. Where was the money to give them? They could not spare a farthing.

Mr. Framji said an increase of two rupees in the dividend would have a great effect on the rate of the shares in the market, and the shareholders would not be so disheartened as to dispose their shares of.

Mr. Shapoorji Nowrojee Guzder, moved an amendment that a dividend of Rs.20 per share be declared, and that Rs. 12,000 be deducted from Rs. 35,000 transferred to the reserve fund.

Mr. Framji Jamsetji Kooka seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kenneth: I propose that Rs. 16 per share be declared and Rs. 2 be carried to the reserve fund.

The chairman said that in accordance with the agreement they had made with Messrs. David Sassoon and Company they could not borrow more than four lakhs of rupees. They were already indebted to that company to the extent of three lakhs of rupees, and Rs. 1,08,000 added to that, had covered the limit. Now how were they to get the money to pay two rupees more?

After some further discussion the amendment was withdrawn.

The original proposition for the adoption of the report was carried by a large majority.

A dividend of Rs. 18 per share was declared, Messrs. Framji Jamsetji Batliboi and Henry Solomon were re-elected directors of the company. The auditors were re-appointed and the customary votes of thanks to the directors for their satisfactory management of the company's affairs and to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, concluded the business before the meeting.

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THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

Monday.—Pressure has risen briskly in the area covered by the depression in the South-East Punjab yesterday, but a residual depression is still shown in the same area by a cyclonic circulation of winds. The cyclonic storm in the Bay is apparently intensifying and is probably now in about the centre of the Bay Light to moderate rain has fallen in the Simla and Mussoorie Hills and the adjacent submontane districts. Chakrata and Mussoorie have received 1 1-2 inches, Simla, Umballa, Dehradun, Meerut, and Bareilly one inch. A few light local showers have fallen in Burma, North-East India and on the West Coast. The only fall of importance was one of 1 1-2 inches at Yamethin. A shallow depression is lying over the the central Gangetic plain and pressure continues low in Sind.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Imperatrix, Captain C. Bellen, which arrived in Harbour on Sunday from Trieste, reports having experienced cyclonic weather in latitude 15·30 degree North and longitude 59·30 degree East. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nevasa, Captain J. M. Tyrrell, which arrived in Harbour on the 19th instant from Port Elizabeth via intermediate ports, experienced fine weather up to the 15th instant. On the 16th she encountered cyclonic disturbance, wind from north with falling barometer, and heavy swell from eastward to southward.

The Hansa Line steamer Ockenfels, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg and Antwerp, experienced heavy cyclone for fourteen hours in 60° east and 14° north, with great force and high sea.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 20TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain Crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain Cotton picking of first showing partially begun. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Cotton picking and tilseed cutting commenced.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain All crops doing well.

Bewar.—Bright, no sign of rain Cotton picking general.

Amraoti.—Seasonable All crops doing well.

Khandgaon.—Looks like clearing up Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable Cotton picking partially begun. All crops doing well.

Julgaon.—Cotton crop excellent.

Broach.—Bright, sunny weather. Seasonable Cotton plants flourishing and maturing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. More rain wanted generally.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain. All crops doing well.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Bhavnagar.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly opening. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Drought still continues. Crop prospects generally good

Hubli.—B

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1902.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SIR CHARLES A. ROE, a former Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, writing in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review," tells us that the greatest of the dangers and difficulties which lie before us in South Africa is that of being hustled into a premature establishment of representative Government. He believes it extremely probable that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and the Radical Party generally, will press on the Government while in opposition, and should they become the Government themselves, will carry out a policy which they believe to be prescribed, not by grounds of temporary expediency but by some great and eternal truth. In this belief Sir Charles Roe asks that while there is still time for calm reflection, and before the voice of Reason is drowned in party strife, we should consider fairly and fully what ground there is for the assertion that the establishment of representative Government in South Africa is demanded, not by Eternal Truth, of which we can know but little, but by Radical principles as expounded by their greatest masters. And then he appeals to Carlyle and John Stuart Mill for guidance in settling the new colonies and argues that we are in no way compelled by true Radical principles to establish a representative form of Government there. The entire fabric of Government has to be built up almost out of chaos; the country has to be practically resettled, a system of law and taxation, just to all and adapted to the wants and even to the sentiments of the different sections of the new communities, has to be established, and above all racial animosity has to be allayed. While this is being done Mr. Chamberlain declines to be hustled. Yet Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman last year, while claiming for his party the possession of the "vital root of truth," put forward the establishment of representative Government in the new colonies as an example of the fruit which this root would naturally produce. "Let us clear our minds of cant," exclaims Sir Charles, quoting Carlyle, and then proceeds to assure us that both Carlyle and Mill would have ridiculed the idea of giving the new colonies any system of representative Government such as that which obtains in England. Carlyle would have laughed to scorn the idea that because representative Government has been adopted either by choice or from necessity, and has worked well in our own and some other countries, it is to be erected into a fetish, and that when the sacred name is uttered in the House of Commons every head must be uncovered, every knee must bow, and the Minister must promise to set it up on high in every place under his control. Representative Government is a means to an end, that end the general good of the community—what means is best calculated to secure this end must depend entirely on the particular circumstances of each community.

As Sir Charles reflects Mill was fully alive to the defects to which representative Government is naturally liable, and he did not hesitate to point them out, or to express his opinion that the despotism of the majority may often be far worse than that of an individual monarch. He also said clearly, adds Sir Charles, that unless certain conditions existed in the community, or in the presence of certain other conditions, a system of representative Government is an impossibility, and the attempt to establish it can only end in disastrous failure. Even then it is necessary for the success of the representative system that the community as a whole, should be fairly homogeneous—feeling, thinking, and acting in harmony on all great questions however much they may differ among themselves on minor matters. John Stuart Mill declares that "Free institutions are next to impossible in countries made up of different nationalities," and "the cases in which the greatest practical obstacle exists to the blending of nationalities are where the nationalities which have been bound together are nearly equal in numbers and in the other elements of power. Each cultivates with party obstinacy its distinctive peculiarities, obsolete customs, and even declining languages are revived to deepen the separation." Yet representative Government has been promised, and Mr. Bleloch, who knows his South Africa, declares that there should be as little delay as possible in granting popular representation. Both Boers and Loyalists must be taught to govern themselves. Furthermore he asks us to believe that the future bristles with questions of the most vital importance which can only be settled by the people themselves. Meantime Mr. Bleloch would have a general advisory Board elected by the people, the franchise to include all British subjects in the Transvaal who are bona fide residents, and all the Boers who laid down their arms on Lord Roberts's first proclamation, and who have acted up to their oaths of neutrality. The others, he thinks, might get their franchise later, but meanwhile the Boer people should be represented. Still Sir Charles Roe contends that of all means for the administration of the country that of a representative Government seems the least eligible. Is it, he asks, for one moment to be supposed that the voters casting aside all race prejudices would combine to elect the best man of their locality regardless of whether he were Dutch or English? "Most assuredly not" is his reply. "Whenever there was a sufficient approach to an equality of numbers to make a contest possible that contest would be fought out on purely race lines and with the utmost bitterness. The evils of these contests in exciting passions, which it is the true interest of all to allay, would be enormous. In return for them we should get an assembly which would be potent only for mischief."

The attitude assumed by the Cape Parliament at the outbreak of the war, and the fact that many of its members drifted into open rebellion, might be sufficient justification for hesitation about granting representative Government to the new colonies. And although Sir Charles Roe is ready to concede that Mr. Chamberlain was right, for the reasons he gave in refusing to take action on the petition for the continuation of the suspension of the constitution of Cape Colony, it is very doubtful if his belief that when the Cape Parliament meets again it will perform its obvious duty is anything more than a pious hope. And we are fully with Sir Charles in his contention that until this hope has been realised, and until it can be truly said that representative Government has proved a success in Cape Colony, it would be a grave mistake to set up such a system in our new territories. Sir Charles is inclined to make a good deal of the phrase "when circumstances permit" in the last clause of the terms of surrender, and even when circumstances can be regarded as permitting, he would not give the new colonies representative Government in the sense of a Government appointed by popular election; as a really representative Government can be formed by other, and, in certain circumstances, better means than voting. It is not difficult, he points out, for an impartial authority, such as the Crown or Governors appointed by it, to select the very best men of every important section of the community, and to select them in numbers proportionate to the importance of each section and form them into a council more truly representative than any that could be created by any system of election. Presumably Sir Charles Roe is thinking of something resembling the Indian Legislative Councils in which the popular representative element cannot be considered wholly non-existent. The precise form of representative Government which shall prevail in South Africa has not been stipulated; nor has the franchise been defined. Both even depend very much upon the Boers themselves. Of this they are well aware. But there is some reason to fear that those who pose as the friends of the Boer will in reality prove to be his enemies, and by ill-advised agitation tend to defer the grant of popular representation to a later date than has hitherto been contemplated by his Majesty's Ministers.

THE FIGHTING IN SOMALILAND.

THE fuller information which to-day's telegrams afford regarding the recent fighting with the Mad Mullah's forces indicates that Colonel Swayne has a task in hand greater than the authorities have been disposed to admit. During the earlier operations public attention was engrossed by the course of events in South Africa, and all we knew definitely was that Colonel Swayne after certain engagements returned to the coast. We were informed that the expedition had succeeded in crippling the power of the Mullah to an extent that would prevent him giving any further trouble, and it is certain that heavy losses were inflicted upon him and his followers. The Mullah, however, showed remarkable recuperative powers, and after the withdrawal of the British forces he was quickly on the war path again, and a second expedition became necessary. This was less successful than the first, and after indecisive operations the force returned to its base to refit. Recently Colonel Swayne again assumed the aggressive, and a telegram informed us that he had made large captures of animals, and was placing the tribesmen in a difficult position by blocking all the wells. These operations were being carried out in the Hand country. The fighting now reported is the first of a serious nature that has taken place since the resumption of hostilities a few weeks ago, and the losses have been severe on both sides. The enemy, who apparently attacked, were repulsed after two hot engagements with heavy loss, but on the British side there were two officers and fifty men killed and three officers and a hundred men wounded. When the present series of operations began the Somali levies raised by Colonel Swayne were strengthened by a Central Africa battalion of the King's African Rifles. Apparently the reinforcement was insufficient to give backbone to the untrained Somali levies, who have been much shaken by the onslaught of the Mullah's followers. In these circumstances Colonel Swayne wisely determined to retire pending the arrival of reinforcements. He asks for the remainder of the 2nd (Central Africa) Battalion of the African Rifles to be despatched to Berbera along with 600 other reliable troops. India will naturally be called upon to supply these latter. If the Somaliland Protectorate is to be at peace the necessity for putting an end to the Mullah's power for mischief is obvious. This mad priest is elusive as well as dangerous and powerful, and it is probably as hopeless to expect to capture him as it has been to lay hands on any of the prophets and Mullahs who have periodically disturbed the politics of Equatorial and Northern Africa. Mad or otherwise, these religious leaders have always understood the art of escaping capture, and only the death of the Mullah or the utter demoralisation of his followers can terminate his mischievous activity. The retirement of Colonel Swayne's force will be interpreted by the tribesmen in a sense favourable to themselves, and it is essential that whatever measures the British Commander considers necessary to overawe the Mullah's following should be taken. It was understood that an agreement had been arrived at with Abyssinia by which Menelik's forces were to co-operate with the British expedition, but it does not appear that the promised co-operation has yet assumed an active form.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

JUST recently a public syndicate has acquired the large sources of natural gas recently discovered in the clay fields of Sussex. On the face of it this may not have great significance, but if it be true that the clay beds from which the gas originates are larger than any of those yet discovered in America the discovery may yet turn out to be a very valuable one indeed. It would not be surprising if, to a certain extent one very important department of British industry were quite revolutionised as the result of the find. In recent years the engineers and steel manufacturers, generally of Great Britain, have been greatly handicapped in their struggle for supremacy, by natural disadvantages as well as by the ordinary developments of commerce and trade which have tended to give America an unfair start. In one department of engineering—the manufacture of hand tools, and especially the manufacture of files—things have reached such a crisis that it is a fact that British tool manufacturers are using American appliances (which once would have been turned out in their own workshops) in their trade. And even the British Government has found it necessary occasionally to place large orders with America. This is not on account of price. As a rule it has taken a very serious question merely involving pounds, shillings, and pence to tempt Government Departments to favour other than home industries. But the fact is, it has been strongly alleged, whether it be true or not, that many of the natural gas tempered files and hand-tools of America are superior as regards keenness of cutting edge and general durability than anything that can be produced by any other process. Were this an absolute fact and generally recognised, it would mean in the long run practically the extinction of one of Britain's oldest industries. And what makes the matter worse is that, as far as Great Britain is concerned, there has been absolutely no remedy. A disadvantage such as this could never be obviated by any amount of commercial tact or improvement in method and system. If, therefore, the gas fields of Sussex could be useful in no other way they would be invaluable to the engineering industry. As a matter of fact it is not at present hinted that they will be used in that way, and the Syndicate at present exploiting them appears only to have in view lighting and power. There is little doubt, however, seeing that the discovery has been made at the very moment when natural gas tempered steel is being so much discussed in engineering circles that some attempt will very quickly be made to utilize the find in this direction, and no doubt engineers in all parts of the world who take interest in the predominance of British manufactures in the world's markets will be greatly interested in the result.

THE SIMLA RAILWAY.

PROGRESS on the construction of the Simla railway has been even better than was expected, and there is now a fair probability of the entire line to Simla being opened for traffic next autumn. The big tunnel at Dagshai is likely to be through next week, the Tara-devi tunnel by the end of the month, and the Inverarin Hill tunnel by the 15th November. Twelve engines and fifty passenger carriages have arrived, and the remainder of the rolling stock is well on its way out. Plate laying has commenced at Solon, but it is now unlikely that through running to this station will be attempted until next May. The excellence of what has been done may be judged by the fact that none of the completed work has been in any way affected by the rains of the past season.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the outward Mails of the 10th instant left Aden at 8. p.m on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p. m. on Friday next.

LORD Kitchener, on arrival in Bombay on the 28th November, will probably proceed to Jaipur to meet the Viceroy, and will then go on to the Delhi Manœuvres.

AT a well attended meeting of Fellows of the Bombay University held last evening, Professor F. M. Dastur was elected University Registrar in the place of Dr McDonald, who retired some time ago. This is the first time since the incorporation of the University that a native gentleman has been elected to the post.

MR. A. C. A. ABDUL LATIF B.A., LLB., Barrister-at-Law, of St John's College, Cambridge, late of St Xavier's College, Bombay, has passed the Indian Civil Service Final, first in rank.

At a meeting of the Corporation yesterday a report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of inviting applications for the post of Executive Engineer was considered. It was proposed that Government should be asked to frame a small Act empowering the Corporation to pay a maximum salary of Rs. 2000 per mensem for the candidate selected for the post, and a pension at the rate of Rs. 1500 after 15 years approved service. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved an amendment which would have made the salary of the Executive Engineer Rs. 1500 when at its maximum and his pension Rs. 500. The Committee's recommendation was adopted after a discussion lasting the whole of the Session.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th September 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 110,766 maunds and Rs. 9,361 in the earnings.

ON the 2nd October Armourer Sergeant Spencer, who was proceeding with the Chitral relieving troops to attend to the Maxim guns at Drosh and Chitral Fort, shot himself through the head in Sado Camp and died the following night. He was buried near the Levy Post at Robat, where arrangements have been made to fence in and preserve his grave.

THE Hon'ble Kanwar Sir Harnam Singh Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., is expected to arrive in Bombay shortly from England, where he has been as a representative of the Punjab at the King-Emperor's Coronation. On his arrival he is to be accorded a warm reception by the Indian Christian Association of this city.

SIR JOHN Woodburn of Bengal leaves Darjeeling next Wednesday, halts at Kurseong for the night, and reaches Calcutta on Friday morning. He then proceeds at once on board the "Guide" for a voyage in the Bay. Complete rest from work will probably prove the best remedy in his case.

WE learn that the Hon. John Wanamaker, ex-Postmaster General of the United States, who visited India last cold season, has given a lakh of rupees to the educational work of the Allahabad station of the American Presbyterian Mission, and has promised further assistance as the work develops. Messrs. Preston H. Edwards, M. A., and A. B. Allison, M. A. who have been secured for College work have arrived in Bombay and proceed at once to the Jumna Mission, Allahabad.

THERE are many complaints as to the distribution of the King's medal for the war, and it must be admitted that there is some cause. Perhaps the force which has been most unfairly dealt with is the original body of Yeomanry, which was raised in the dark days of 1899 and 1900. From the very nature of their work these battalions were engaged away from the main army, though they had none the less severe fighting on that account. This, however, has prevented the majority of them from receiving any clasps save the general ones issued for the various colonies, and although they fought both during the late Queen's and the present King's reign they are not to receive the King's medal. There is apparently considerable feeling among the Yeomanry.

THE HORNET'S NEST.

PIRACY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

IT is a land which knows not peace, and its boundaries are singularly indefinable. Its imports are guns and powder, and its exports nil; and the inhabitants may be roughly divided into two classes: the mountaineer, who is a fighting man and a robber and the dweller on the sea coast, who is a pirate. Nominally, these amiable persons are subjects of his Shereefian Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, and that area of wild mountain land in which they dwell is known as the Riff Country, and they themselves as the Riff tribes. It may be somewhat of a shock to peaceable persons to be told that such a being as a pirate exists in the twentieth century, but it is, nevertheless, an indubitable fact. As a fine art, no doubt, piracy has passed away never to return; the palmy days of Captain Kidd and the buccaneers are with us no longer, and except, perhaps, when the Haytian Republic gets out of hand, and sends its man-of-war to plunder German steamers, as it happened the other day, the peace and serenity of the world are not much troubled by the bold sea robbers who were the terror of our forefathers in the old days of the sailing ship. The Dey of Algiers was smoked out by Lord Exmouth, and the Algerine pirates ceased to be, while on the Atlantic coast the "Sallee Rovers" are now nothing but a name. How very formidable these Sallee pirates were is attested for in a curious fashion in the Morocco of to-day. In the interior, at Fez and Morocco City and other large towns, all sorts of old-world European goods can occasionally be bought. Clocks and jewellery from Paris, rare old Spanish laces, plate of Dutch East Indiamen glass from Murano, saints and images from Italian ports, knick-knacks from Hungary, icons from Russia, are all there; but far the greater proportion of objects to be obtained are of English manufacture and of these latter some are of great rarity and value. An Italian diplomatist of taste and culture who has travelled widely in Morocco possesses a unique collection obtained during his journeys among the inland cities. All this was the fruit of the "industry" of the Sallee rovers in the "good old days." Breasting the breakers of the awful bar, which was at once the terror and the safeguard of their port, they fell upon vessels of every nationality, slew and spared not, and after a complete overhaul and ransack left their victims in a pillar of flame.

From Rabat and Sallee their plunder found its way inland to be sold for what it would fetch, and so in modern days we may perchance find a dinner service of Old Worcester which was used in the cuddy of an Indiaman adorning the walls of a diplomatist's drawing-room in Tangier. But this was "the great game" which had almost expired before the advent of steam gave it its deathblow. No longer does "the Jolly Roger" float from the peak of the rakish schooner, or the pitiless rovers drive their snaky rowing boats at steam-launch speed through the rollers of the North Atlantic. But although the romance of the business is gone the business itself is still with us, and in China, Malaya, and the Riff able practitioners are always on the watch to take advantage of any supineness which may exist on the part of the civilized world.

GUARDIANS OF THE PEACE.

The debt of gratitude that the world at large owes to England is not appreciated at all in foreign countries, writes a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette", and but dimly known in our own land. All over the world, in heat and cold, in fog and tempest, midst rocks and shoals and fever and malaria, floats the White Ensign at the peak of his Majesty's ships of war. They it is who have cleared the China seas and Malayan creeks of the lurking pirates; they, again, who for nigh on a hundred years have maintained the "Pax Britannica" in the Persian Gulf, living such a life as the dweller in temperate climates has no conception of they, again, have faced for generations the pestilential swamps of the African rivers, fighting with man and beast and wasting sickness. In far Madagascar, on the coast of Pemba and Zanzibar, they have, year in year out, sailed their open boats in the drenching rains and bowling winds of the south-west monsoon or drifted in the searching sun-glare when the languid north-easter holds its sway. Heart breaking monotony, bad water, salt pork and biscuit to eat is the lot of these men; and for what? That the pirate and the slaver shall not sail his ill-omened craft in any part of the world. All this England has done for generations, and is doing to-day practically unaided. Frenchmen and Germans and Russians have something better to do with their money than to spend it on pirates and slave traders; the patient British taxpayer can look after that while they build fleets in the hope of some day annihilating his country. Meanwhile in the Riff there is war of the old-fashioned bloodthirsty description. In this happy country at all events the Cook's tourist is unknown, as each particular coast or mountain tribe being at war with its immediate neighbours takes particular care to murder any one arriving from the enemy's country. If you are the friend of one Riffian chief you are, ipso facto, the enemy of all the others: as long as you remain in his territory you are safe; once step outside it and you will live just as long as you escape observation, once observed you are stalked and bagged! The Emperor of Morocco, who, to use the words of the late head of that State, is only on the throne when in the saddle, must find these turbulent tribesmen the most intolerable of all the races which go to make up his scattered and loose-jointed Empire. Robbery and murder committed by them are indignantly put down to his account by European Powers, and he is called upon to pay fancy prices for indignities committed upon the persons and properties of the liege subjects of nearly every country. Sometimes he organizes expeditions, and goes up to fight against them.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE RIFFS.

This the Riffs regard as the highest compliment and the greatest possible sport. If you can lure bodies of cavalry into pathless and precipitous defiles among the mountains and then roll down big rocks upon their heads, it affords a cheap and exhilarating pastime for their young people! The Sultan's soldiers burn the villages and kill all they can catch, but then they catch very few, and villages such as these are easily rebuilt. These "autumn manœuvres" over, the Sultan's men go back to the plain country, and the mountaineers, after a thoroughly enjoyable outing, proceed to repair damages, carry out blood feuds, and otherwise attend to the serious business of life. Some years ago the Spaniards, who own a fever-stricken town upon the coast called Melilla, had a taste of their quality, which cost them an immense amount of money, many valuable lives, and from which they derived no satisfaction at all. It is only to be imagined that a punitive expedition had not lately been undertaken by the Sultan against the Riffs, and in consequence they found things stagnant and dull. At eleven o'clock one moonlight night the Spanish sentry paced the walls of Melilla, and, as the church clock rang out the hour, he called out, as in duty bound, "Sentinelle a'la alerte" From behind the shadow of a great rock beyond the ditch of the fortification came a mocking laugh, "Yel Morito tambien" (And the little Moor also). A rifle shot rang out on the still night air, and with a bullet through the heart the luckless sentry pitched headforemost into the ditch at his feet. Then the garrison awoke, and there was great commotion. The dignity of Spain demanded compensation, and, as the Sultan was amiable, regretful, and indecisive, a campaign was organized against these "perros de las sierras" (dogs of the mountains). Twenty-seven generals and some thousands of troops tied themselves into inextricable knots in the mountains, and the Riffians had a most thoroughly enjoyable time. Night surprises, ambushes, and midnight murders proceeded with great regularity until the dignity of Spain was re-established, and then all went on as before.

(Concluded on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FIGHTING IN SOMALILAND.

ENEMY REPULSED.

HEAVY BRITISH LOSSES.

REINFORCEMENTS NECESSARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

It is officially announced that there were two engagements with the Mullah's force on the 6th instant at Erego near Mudag. The enemy was repulsed after sharp fighting, with heavy loss.

Our losses were Major Phillipps and Captain Angus and fifty men killed, and Captain Howard, Lieutenant Everett, and 100 men wounded.

The Somali levies are much shaken. Major Swayne is, therefore, retiring, and will await reinforcements. He asks for the dispatch of the remainder of the Second African Rifles to Berbera and 600 reliable troops.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

The "Times" assumes that trustworthy troops will be sent to reinforce Major Swayne. There can be no difficulty in landing at very short notice a contingent of Indian troops at Berbera.

Reuter learns that the India Office is communicating with the Indian Government with a view to the dispatch of troops to Somaliland.

The Major Phillipps reported to have been killed appears to be Major Ivor Phillipps of the Indian Staff Corps. He recently left India on leave on private affairs for 12 months, and his name therefore does not appear amongst the list of officers serving with the force. He was the son of the Rev. Sir James Erasmus Phillipps, 12th Baronet of Picton, and he was educated at Felsted School, Essex. He passed the Staff College in 1881, and served in the Militia from 1881 to 1883. He became a Lieutenant in the Army in 1883. He saw a good deal of active service. He served in the Burma Campaign in 1887-89, and received the Medal and two clasps. He was also present with the Chin-Lushai Expedition of 1889, the Ninanzai Expedition of 1891 (clasp), the Isazai Expedition of 1892, and on the North-West Frontier of India in 1896, receiving the medal and two clasps. He also served in the Tirah Campaign, and was mentioned twice in despatches, and he was again mentioned for his services with the China Expedition of 1900-01. He was 41 years of age. In 1900 he received the D. S. O., and he was also an Esquire of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and before leaving India was D. A. Q. M. G. at Army Headquarters.

Captain J. N. Angus, R. A., was appointed to the 6th Somaliland Battalion of the King's African Rifles on the 20th of March last.

Captain A. S. Cobbe, I. S. C., who figures amongst the officers wounded was appointed to command the 1st Central Africa Battalion of the King's African Rifles on the 13th May, 1898, and assumed the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He served with the Chitral Expedition of 1895, and was present at the relief of Chitral. He was mentioned in Despatches and received the medal with clasp. He was also decorated for services in Ashanti, receiving the D. S. O. in 1900.

Captain T. N. S. M. Howard of the West Yorks Regiment, was appointed to the 4th (Uganda) Battalion of the King's African Rifles on the 2nd November, 1899.

Lieutenant L. W. D. Everett, also wounded, belongs to the Welsh Regiment, and was attached to the 6th (Somaliland) Battalion of the King's African Rifles on the 28th March, 1902.

THE CIVIL WAR IN VENEZUELA.

THE BATTLE OF LA VICTORIA.

GOVERNMENT FORCES OUTNUMBERED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

According to the Venezuelan Revolutionists version there was no rout. La Victoria was impregnable, and they, therefore, retreated methodically.

The Government forces are reduced to 3,100 while the rebels have 9,000.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

ALGERIAN FRONTIER DISPUTE.

FRANCE GAINS TERRITORY.

The "Times" correspondent at Fez states that the Algeria-Morocco frontier question has been settled.

France obtains the disputed districts she has already occupied, but the Sultan refuses to grant the French proposal for preferential import and export duties.

ARMY COMMANDS.

THE HOME DISTRICT.

Major-General Oliphant succeeds General Trotter to the Command of the Home District on the 1st January.

THE WEST INDIES.

Eruptions on the 15th and 16th instant have further devastated St. Vincent. Roads and plantations have been obliterated by hot sand. There is great suffering in the island.

OBITUARY.

Sir Juland Danvers is dead.

[Sir Juland Danvers, K. C. S. I., was born in 1820, the second son of Frederick Dawes Danvers, formerly Secretary and Registrar of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was educated at private schools and at King's College, London. He entered the Home Service of the East India Co. in 1842, and was Private Secretary to two successive chairmen, Sir James Hogg and Sir Archibald Galloway. He became Departmental Assistant Secretary in 1853, and the same year on the creation of a Secretary of State for India in Council was appointed Secretary to the Railway Department in the India Office. He became Government Director of Indian Railway companies in 1861, and from 1880 to 1892 held the office of Government Director with that of Secretary, Public Works Department. He made an inspecting tour in India in 1875-76. He was created K. C. S. I. in 1886, and retired in 1892. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. and of the S. Behar Railway Co.]

THE REVOLT IN HAYTI.

COLLAPSE OF REBELLION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The Revolution in Hayti has collapsed, and the Government has resumed power.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Two companies of Garrison Artillery at Malta sail for India on the 23rd instant.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TURKISH ROAD TO BAB-EL-MANDEB.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

Seven hundred Turkish troops have arrived overland at Ieik Said. They are constructing a road to Bab-el-Mandeb fort and are building houses and a jetty.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, OCTOBER 20.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Oriental, with the English mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. yesterday; and the steamer Australia for Colombo and Australia at 9 p.m. the same day.

THE POLICE AND THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

DINNER BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

The Police and the Irrigation Commission were entertained at dinner by Lord Curzon at Viceregal Lodge last night prior to their proceeding on tour.

THE REPATRIATION OF THE BOERS.

The transport Lake Manitoba is due on the 20th instant at Colombo, whence it conveys one thousand Boer prisoners to Capetown. It has aboard from India Major Singly, South Wales Borderers; Major Dawson, 3rd Rifle Brigade; and Lieutenant Graham, 2nd Bedfords.

LORD KITCHENER'S DEPARTURE.

THE "TIMES" VALEDICTORY.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

The "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, the 19th instant, states:—

The "Times" in valedictory articles praises Lord Kitchener's rare constitutional aversion to demonstrations and fuss, and confidently assumes the continuance of that happy state of affairs existing between the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief in India, so admirably sketched by Lord Curzon in his speech at the farewell dinner to Sir Power Palmer.

PROPOSED EXPORT DUTY ON TEA.

The "Morning Post" anticipates that Lord Curzon will give his approval to the export duty on tea.

THE REMOUNT SCANDALS

THE CENSURED OFFICERS.

The Remount officers censured in connection with the purchase of foreign horses during the recent war are Veterinary-Captains Smith and Harves and Captain Maudsley, 16th Bengal Lancers.

THE BOER GENERALS IN GERMANY.

The "Englishman's" cablegram, dated London, the 18th instant, states:—

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that the most striking feature of the stay of the Boer Generals in Berlin is the fact that while protesting in the most fervent terms their loyalty to England they associate exclusively with our most bitter enemies.

THE KING AND HOLYROOD.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cables:—

It is stated in Edinburgh that the King will reside for some time in Holyrood Palace in the coming year.

BAD TRADE OUTLOOK AT HOME.

HARD TIMES AHEAD.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent telegraphs:—

Prospects for the winter are very gloomy. Prices are already rising. Trade is bad, and the supply of labour exceeds the demand.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

The East Indian Railway are constructing a specially designed saloon carriage for the use of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

The Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned for the Officers' Mess of the Volunteer Contingent at the Delhi Durbar.

THE ILLNESS OF DR. MILLER.

MADRAS, OCTOBE

The Hon'ble Rev. Dr. Miller passed a good night, and was free from fever yesterday. His condition to-day is described as satisfactory.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

The transport Uganda left Sinho last Friday via Shanghai for Calcutta.

Officers of the Supply and Transport Corps, Ordnance Department, Medical Department, Army Remount Department, and Command Sanitary Officers are for the future to sign and issue their own and subordinates' warrants when travelling on duty.

The Chitral relieved troops arrived at Mirga last Saturday, all well.

We are glad to learn that the statement that Sir John Woodburn had had a relapse is incorrect. The latest information is to the effect that the Lieutenant-Governor is progressing slowly; however, it is probable that His Honour will be able to leave Darjeeling shortly for Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor has, we understand, given up all idea of attending the festivities at Burdwan on the occasion of the young Maharaja coming of age. Sir John Woodburn's state of health will not permit of any great exertion for several weeks to come.

The chief articles in the next issue of the "Journal of the United Service Institution of India" will be Major Medley's lecture on "A Winter trip through Central Asia and Siberia;" "The Training and Equipment of Cavalry and Mounted Infantry," by Captain R. G. Burton; "A Tactical Synopsis," by Major Ewbank, R. E.; "Horse-Breeding in India," by Major-General Tyler; "Machine-guns and Howitzers," by Lieutenant-Colonel Keene; and "The Carriage of 2·5-in guns on Riding-camels in Bhulachutaisy Lieutenant Orton.

THE DEFENCE OF POONA.

GARRISON MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 20.

Early this morning General Ventris, with the District Staff, was astir to test the abilities of the Garrison in Poona. Just at daybreak three alarm guns were sounded, and in a few minutes the troops were seen on the way to defend Poona from an assault. The General Post Office and the Telegraph Office were guarded by soldiers and the Finance Office and near about places were in a like state. From all quarters and in all direction soldiers had hurriedly taken upon themselves the duty of guarding various public buildings. The Treasury, the Bank, the Collector's Office, and the Railway station were the object of military solicitude. Bridges were carefully guarded by troops, and all the roads which debouch on Poona received same attention. Whilst all this was going forward, the Intelligence Department and Military signallers were busy finding out where the alarm was. The helio was flashing from the Bund Hill and Wanowrie Prison besides several other places. Flags were wagging at the same time. Troops in heavy marching order were protecting the Arsenal and the Military Supplies Department. The Native Infantry were spread about in various directions, and a large body were on the parade ground, both ends of which safe guarding barracks were in the hands of European troops Cavalry patrols were moving hither and thither. Two batteries of artillery in the meantime arrived on the general parade ground. Half an hour later troops began to disperse little by little, and the guns announced that the manœuvres had terminated. Of course nothing was officially made known, but the way in which Poona was saved with a total absence of confusion, bluster, and of all things unmilitary, proved that the alarm manœuvre was a great success.

CRICKET AT BROACH.

MARRIED vs. SINGLE.

A match was played at Broach on Saturday between the "Married" and "Single" of the station. The Single batted first, and declared their innings closed when 137 runs had been scored for the loss of five wickets. The Married, who were all out for 44 runs, were beaten by 93 runs. Mr. Phillips for the winners did great execution with the ball, getting six wickets for 19 runs. The following are the scores:—

SINGLE.

A H Doctor, b Hume	15
D C Contractor, b Bala	39
G A Phillips, b Doctor	1
B A Dungaji, c Dhirajlal, b Bennett	7
M D Jamadar, not out	21
C E Palmer, l b w, b Doctor	25
B C Munsiff	Did not bat
M R Dalal	
P B Khambatta	
D D Gandhe	
P Durgaji	
Extras	25
Total	137

MARRIED.

Capt Bennett, c and b Phillips	0
B H Doctor, c Durgaji, b Jamadar	11
Bala, b Phillips	4
Lakdwalla, b Phillips	1
H R Hume, c and b Phillips	6
Master, c Dalal, b Jamadar	12
Contractor, b Jamadar	3
Khesvalla, b Jamadar	0
Dhirajram, b Phillips	2
Hafiz, not out	2
Legdevalla, b Phillips	0
Extras	3
Total	44

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

THE ESCAPED PETLAD CONVICTS.

SEVERE FIGHT WITH THE POLICE.

A Kathiawar correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—The Agent to H. E. the Governor has left for Porebundar. The camp of Mr. Kinkaid, the Judicial Assistant, is at Balacherri with Mr. Seddon, Administrator, Nawanager State.

Plague has created havoc both in Gondal and Rajkote, and most of the well-to-do citizens have left those towns.

The Miana convicts who escaped from the Petlad Jail some time ago had a severe fight with the Dhrangadhra State and the Agency Police on the evening of the 12th instant at the Bhutwala Vidi in the limits of the Dhrangadhra State. The convicts had taken a position on hilly ground where it was possible to assail them. Five of the Dhrangadhra Police were wounded and one of the convicts was severely hurt. The Dhrangadhra Police and Mr. Kalubhai of the Morvi State Police, whose services were specially recognised by Government on previous occasions, displayed great courage. Mr. Souter, Superintendent of the Agency Police, notwithstanding severe illness, directed the arrangements for the pursuit. The convicts then repaired to Kidi, a village under Dhrangadhra, during midnight, and after carrying off a rifle and two swords from a pasaota, crossed the Runn of Kutch at early dawn on the 13th instant.

The Morvi State has made excellent arrangements to prevent the ingress of the Miana convicts in its territory. Both the Police Superintendent and Mr. Kalubhoy are on the alert and Thanas have been placed at several places—Penasar, Ghautila, Handibet, Mundarki, Golosar, Gandisla, Anjali, and Nawa Dewalia.

The crops in most parts of Kathiawar will yield at the best 12 annas in the rupee if there is no further rainfall, though in some more fortunate localities there has been good rain.

THE MUNICIPAL JOURNAL.

The Municipal Journal this week contains two articles at least which will be found exceedingly interesting to Bombay readers. One is a resume of the life of Mr. Hartley Kennedy, C. S. I., and the other a short and chattily written sketch of the career in India of Mr. James Douglas. Both are accompanied by photos, and the picture of Mr. Douglas is a delightful little character study which will be greatly appreciated by his many friends, especially as it is the only portrait obtainable in India. There are many other features in the journal which will be found very attractive.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

OCTOBER 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interruped.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interruped. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 20th October 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	9	30	20	46
Teheran	20	2	22 p.m.	0	24
Suez	20	3	50 p.m.	0	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th October, 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	59	0	1
,, Karachi	0	22	0	2
,, Madras	0	22	0	2

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

MR. DASTUR ELECTED REGISTRAR.

A well attended meeting of Fellows of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cawasjee Jehanghir Hall of the University for the election of a Registrar in place of Dr. McDonald, who retired some time ago. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice Chancellor, presided.

The following notices of motion in regard to the election of the Registrar were submitted to the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar moved and Mr. R. K. B. Cama seconded, that Professor F. M. Dastur, M. A., be elected Registrar of the University.

Major L. F. Childe, moved and Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas seconded, the election of Professor A. L. Covernton, M. A., for the post.

Mr. K. D Naegamvala proposed, and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar seconded the election of Professor S. R. Bhandarkar for the Registrarship.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved and the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare seconded, the election of Mr. D. G. Padhye, M. A.

The Rev. E. S. Hume moved and Mr. Sharmao Vithal seconded the election of Mr. N. G. Wellinker M. A., L. L. B.

Colonel Dimmock, addressing the Senate, said he was sorry he was not present at the meeting of the Syndicate when the resolution was carried through for this meeting to be held at this time of the year. It was extremely unfortunate that in the vacation when a good many of the influential members were absent from Bombay that a meeting of that kind should be held to decide such an important subject as the election of a Registrar. There was no doubt that the election had stirred up a considerable amount of questioning amongst the members of the Senate whose desire it was to appoint a Registrar, who would fulfil the requirements of that office to the satisfaction not only of the members of the Senate, but the graduates and undergraduates and all connected with the University. He thought, therefore, it was an unfortunate thing that the meeting should be held at a time when some members, who were representatives of educational institutions in the Presidency, were not present to give their opinions upon the subject. He did not wish to prolong the proceedings, but would content himself by proposing that this meeting be dissolved on the ground not that it was unconstitutional, because he believed there was a precedent for it, but on the ground already stated by him, and that the matter should be brought up for further consideration some time next month.

The Vice-Chancellor said it would be competent for Colonel Dimmock to adjourn the meeting under the rules, because the election of the Registrar was a business which must be carried out by the Senate. It was their duty to elect the Registrar and not their option to postpone the subject indefinitely.

Colonel Dimmock then moved that the meeting be adjourned till Friday, the 21st of November next.

Mr. N. A. F. Moos seconded the motion.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said Colonel Dimmock had advanced no valid arguments for the dissolution or the postponement of the meeting. The only argument he had urged was that some of the members had gone out of Bombay. Under the rules of the Senate the meeting had been advertised about fifteen days ago, and there was sufficient time for members to know that the subject of the election of the Registrar was coming on for consideration at the meeting that day. It was unfair to the Senate to be invited to be present that day and then to be informed at the meeting that their presence was not required there (Hear Hear). Gentlemen had come from long distances to see that a proper candidate was selected. It was again unfair to the Senate that a mine should be sprug upon them at the eleventh hour. He hoped that the Senate, with their usual good sense and wisdom would decline to agree to the motion.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy said if 150 Fellows of the University did not represent the Senate, he would like to know what number would make it representative. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Dr. N. F. Surveyor thought that if Colonel Dimmock was at all desirous of postponing the meeting he should move the adjournment until the 21st of January and not the 21st of November, when the several University examinations would be held.

The motion was then put to the vote, and on a division 16 members voted in favour of the motion, while a very large majority voted against it.

The motion was then declared to be lost.

The Senate then proceeded with the business of the election.

The Vice-Chancellor said the process of election was first to ascertain which of the candidates had the least number of votes, and then by a process of elimination to arrive at last at a division between the two. He hoped, therefore, that members of the Senate would see that it was necessary that they should remain there from beginning to the end of the election.

Mr. R. K. B. Cama, Major Childe, Mr. Naezamvala, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra, and the Rev. Mr. Hume were appointed scrutineers.

The voting papers were then distributed, and the Vice-Chancellor declared that any Fellow arriving thereafter would not be allowed to vote. The scrutineers went round with the ballot boxes, taking care to see that only one paper was put by each Fellow into the ballot box.

At 6 p.m., the Vice Chancellor said the scrutineers had now reported the following result of the ballot:—

Mr. Dastur	39 votes.
Mr Padhye	37 ,,
Mr Covernton	19 ,,
Mr Wellinkar	19 ,,
Mr Bhandarkar	12 ,,

The ballot boxes were again sent round and the votes collected, the name of Mr Bhandarker being eliminated from the ballot. At 6-15 p m the Vice Chancellor said the scrutineers had now reported the result of the second ballot as follows:—

Mr Dastur	47 votes
Mr Padhye	41 ,,
Mr Coverton	23 ,,
Mr Wellinkar	14 ,,

The name of Mr Wellinkar was then eliminated from the ballot, and the boxes were again sent round for the third ballot. At 6 30 p. m., the Vice Chancellor said the result of the voting was as follows:—

Mr Dastur	54 votes
Mr Padhye	49 ,,
Mr Covernton	29 ,,

Mr Coverton's name was then eliminated from the fourth and last ballot, the result, of which was declared at 6-45 p. m., to be as follows:—

Mr Dastur	73 votes
Mr Padhye	54 ,,

Professor Dastur was declared to be elected Registrar, and the Senate dispersed.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The officers of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry have graciously offered to allow the Band of the Regiment to play once a month at the Bandstand, but I have no funds left to pay conveyance of the men to and fro.

If the public will subscribe sufficient to pay conveyance and for aerated waters to refresh the men I shall be glad to receive any sum sent to me for the purpose, and make the necessary arrangements for the Band to play at an early date.

I intimated some time ago through the daily papers and programmes that the fund for providing refreshments, etc., was quite exhausted, but receiving no response from the public, I have been unable to send for the past two months anything for the Bandsmen to quench their thirst when they have played at the Bandstand.

I am very pleased to be of service in a public matter like this, but it cannot be expected that I, or in fact anyone, should go round begging for a purpose which should be quite voluntary.

Any amount sent to me will be duly acknowledged.

—Yours etc.,
A. F. SOUNDY.

Bombay, 20th Oct.

There is a strong feeling in Ireland that the State should take over the railways, which should be worked as a whole, and not in disjointed sections as is the case at present. Should the English companies take over a considerable section of the Irish lines to work in connection with their steamship services—soon to be six in number—the difficulty in the way of such an experiment would, of course, be greatly increased. This aspect of the question will be dealt with when the Midland Company comes before Parliament.

The long-suffering Argentine breeder who is financed from England and the Liverpool shipowner whose trade is restricted by the order prohibiting live cattle imports into the British Isles from the Plate, will be hit harder by the decision of the War Office to make it a condition of the new army contracts that the chilled mutton supplies shall come from British colonies only. New Zealand and the Australian colonies excepted, the Argentine Republic is practically the only country from which we import dead mutton. In the trade, the decision is regarded as the first practical outcome of the recent Colonial Conference.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S SALARY.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipal Buildings. Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya presided.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The Corporation considered the ad interim report of the committee appointed to consider the appointment of a Municipal Executive Engineer.

Dr. Viegas moved that the report be approved and adopted, and that the President be requested to address Government with a view to having a short Act passed as quickly as possible under Section 74 (c) of the Municipal Act so as to raise the maximum pay that they be requested under Section 81 to submit for the approval of the Corporation an amendment of the rules whereby the Executive Engineer may be allowed to retire after 15 years' approved service on a pension of Rs. 1,500 a month. In the course of his remarks Dr Viegas said that small towns in England paid their Municipal Engineers £200 a month, and under these circumstances it was hardly likely they would get a competent man to come out to Bombay for less than Rs. 2,000.

Dr. Katrak, who seconded the motion, said he was glad that Dr. Viegas was beginning to see that at time it was necessary when the Corporation wanted the services of competent man to pay good salaries. It was absolutely essential that in this case the Corporation should have a fully competent Engineer. They would soon be spending lakhs and lakhs of money, and he hoped the Corporation would see that in paying the increased salary they were likely to save large sums.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said he did not see that any case had been made out or that any occasion had arisen for increasing the maximum salary of the Municipal Executive Engineer to Rs. 2,000. When the matter came up for discussion on the committee it was stated that they wanted to put the Executive Engineer in the same standing as the Health Officer. Mr. Mehta pointed out that what the committee seemed to want was an expert in drainage, an expert in water works, in electricity, and in everything else. In these days of specialities he did not see that it was possible to get such a man, and as the Corporation could not get what they wanted there was no need to increase the minimum salary. A committee was appointed to invite applications, but they had not done so. They did not even know whether eligible men were available, and all they had done was to consider this question of the maximum salary. Had they invited applications in the first place, then the question of the salary might have been brought up. He did not think they would find such a man as the committee had said they wanted, and under the circumstances he did not think there was any necessity to increase the maximum salary. He pointed out how the Corporation dealt with a similar resolution in respect of an increase in the rate of salary to be paid to the Municipal Commissioner. The Corporation could not listen to the proposition, and could it be said that in refusing to pass it they had obtained a man who could not carry on the work of Municipal Commissioner adequately and well. He submitted that they could not have obtained a man who carried on the work which fell to the Commissioner better than the present incumbent of the office. It was impossible to obtain a man who was a specialist in all the matters over which a Municipal Commissioner had supervision. What they wanted was a man of administrative capacity—a man who had general knowledge of all the details of an Executive Engineers work, and not an expert in all these matters. And he was sure that they could get such a man for a maximum salary of Rs. 1,500, and that there was no occasion to increase the maximum. What they should do was to advertise at once. Mr. Murzban was leaving in January, and it was necessary to fill the office at once. By this method the Corporation would secure the officer more quickly than by the method suggested in Dr. Viegas' resolution, and he thought it would be an adequate inducement to applicants if they were to promise a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem after approved service of 15 years. It should be remembered that Government only paid Rs. 1,350 per mensem after 20 years' approved service. Why should the Corporation pay more than Government? He moved as an amendment that the report be recorded and that the arrangement of a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem after 15 years' approved service be made.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin opposed the original resolution. He pointed out that they were already paying more than Madras.

Dr. Jehangir was of opinion that the Corporation would not be able to get a good man out from "home" unless they were prepared to pay him a good salary.

Mr. Khote did not see why they wanted a man out "from home." Dr. Jehangir seemed to be very fond of "home." What the Corporation wanted was a man of good local knowledge and a man who understood Indian requirements.

Dr. Sukhia also had something to say.

Dr. Wadia said he would vote for Dr. Viegas' proposition. It had been stated, he said, that all that was wanted was a man of good administrative capacity and a man also capable of supervising things. He thought he wanted something more than that. How could they rest assured with the opinion of such a man upon any special matter which might arise.

Mr. J. B. Petit said if the increase were granted it would simply be throwing away good money. Expert advice would still be needed, and money would still be going out in the same way. He would vote for the amendment.

Mr. Baptista said the importance of the qualifications of the Executive Engineer was very great, and he is agreed with a remark which had been made by Mr. Mehta to the effect that they could hardly waste money by paying a good salary for a good Executive Engineer. The Corporation must remember that they had experts as Deputy Engineers, and they must have a man in the place of Executive Engineer whom these experts could look up to and respect. It was not likely that a man who was worth Rs. 2,000 a month would apply for a post for which only Rs. 1,200 was to be paid. He hoped the Corporation would pass what the majority of the committee had suggested after most careful consideration.

Mr. Hassambhoy said they wanted a thoroughly efficient man, and for a salary of Rs. 2,000 he thought they would be able to secure such a man from England. There were so many professional men out of work in England that he thought they would be able to get one who would satisfy their wants (Laughter.)

Mr. Watcha pointed out, for the benefit of those who had said that the Corporation required a really good Sanitary Engineer, that at the recent Congresses at Manchester and Belfast it had certainly been the opinion that a city should have the services of a Sanitary Engineer as well as an engineer for the carrying out of general projects. If they required such a person they must pay according to the market. They might of course advertise and see whether they could get the man they wanted for the smaller salary, but they would have to submit to one of the two things, and personally he was of opinion that they would not get such a man as they wanted for Rs. 1,500.

Mr. McDonald said the committee were of opinion that a good man, that is to say, a man of the calibre they required, could not be had at the price, and why they wanted to increase the amount was because they had in Dr. Turner an extremely competent man, and they wanted to give encouragement to a man of good competence in his own department to come out to India. If the Corporation did what was the best for its own interests it would certainly vote for the motion.

Mr. Hormusjee said the Corporation were not bound to give Rs. 2,000 unless they were assured that they obtained a man who was fully worthy of their confidence.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said if they really could get a man who was an all round expert the sum which they wishes to offer would not be adequate. What was wanted was an all round man of experience with sufficient administrative ability. He did not believe that they would be able to secure an all round expert, and that was the reason why he opposed to reason.

Mr. Kabraji said it had appeared during the discussion as though it were a hopeless task for the Corporation to secure a fully qualified man. He thought the committee were quite right in recommending the higher salary.

After some further discussion a vote was taken, and the committee's recommendation was carried by a few votes.

The meeting then adjourned till Thursday at 3 p. m.

Mr. Blake, who acted as colonel of the Irish (and Cosmopolitan) Brigade, is an American by birth and enlisted as a volunteer. In due course he raised the Irish Brigade, and was appointed to command it. Like General Viljoen, he has seen a good deal of fighting, but has not made up his mind to write his recollections. Both he and Mr. Malan, who served as a lieutenant in the State Artillery of the Transvaal, remained with the commandoes until the Vereeniging terms were arranged. They too are going to the Continent, and expect to return with General Viljoen, although it is probable that Mr. Blake may go to America. In appearance they resemble each other to some extent, Blake being the taller of the two. Both are heavily built, sun-browned men, with heavy auburn moustaches. They have of course much to tell about their experiences, but owing to their hurried departure they scarcely had time to give a detailed account of them. General Viljoen intends to lecture in England and America.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

RUGBY AND ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

COVER SHOOTING AND DEER STALKING

THE COVERED COURT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

With most of the Rugby clubs in the field, keenly fought struggles, surprising results, and brilliant weather prevailing all over the country, Saturday was really a capital day in the football world. Almost all the matches attracted large numbers of spectators. In the Association game the doings in the First Division of the League command, perhaps the greatest interest, although it is true that much depends upon the locality of the teams. Something like a company of 35,000 people assembled at Goodison Park to watch the contest between Everton and Liverpool. The visitors experienced their second defeat, Everton winning by three goals to one. The greatest surprise of the day occurred at West Bromwich, where Newcastle United received a tremendous defeat from the Albion by six goals to one. What made the result more remarkable was that Newcastle had won three games in succession without having a single point registered against them. West Bromwich now stand third from the top of the table, having won three games out of five, lost one, and drawn another. Among the clubs they have defeated are Everton and the Bolton Wanderers. Notts Forest, who started the season so well are now declining. They began by defeating last year's champions at Sunderland, scored victories over Grimsby Town and Aston Villa, but in the fourth match fell to Derby County by three goals to two. On Saturday they were well beaten by Bury by three goals to one. Derby County began their season badly and are now doing well. They have climbed to the second place on the table with a record of three matches won out of five played. Since their first defeat they have scored seven points out of a possible eight. Having overcome Notts Forest and drawn with Notts County they did not experience much difficulty in defeating the Bolton Wanderers on Saturday. Their victory was by five clear goals. Notts County are for the time being at the head of the table. They have not been defeated upon more than one occasion, and are undoubtedly one of the strongest and cleverest teams in their division, but it is doubtful whether they will retain their position. Middlesbrough knowing the reputation of the County rearranged their forward line on Saturday, but suffered a defeat of two goals to nothing. Grimsby Town also tried many changes in their team, fearing the strength of Sunderland. Last year's champions are not as yet in the best of form and are half way down the table. They were, however, good enough to beat Grimsby by five goals to one. Aston Villa's victory over the Blackburn Rovers by two goals to nil loses some of its credit inasmuch as the Rovers were without two of their best men. In the match between Sheffield United and Stoke on the latter's ground, the home side, as was to be expected, were defeated by a one goal margin. The meeting between Sheffield Wednesday and the Wolverhampton Wanderers ended in a draw, each side scoring once. It is rather strange that although the season is not a month old, all the First League clubs have suffered at least one defeat.

In the Second Division of the League nine matches were played, only two resulting in draws, while five visiting teams were defeated. Bristol City, Lincoln City, and Woolwich Arsenal fill the first three places on the table. The Bristol team have won all there four matches. Lincoln City have lost only one of their five, while the Arsenal have won two of their four and have drawn the others. All three won their matches on Saturday, Bristol defeating Stockport by the narrow margin of one goal, Lincoln beating Burslem by four goals to one, and Woolwich winning their match against Gainsborough by six goals to one. Manchester City disposed of Chesterfield by one goal to nothing; Barnsley fell to the Doncaster Rovers by two goals to nil; Burnley fell to Leicester Fosse by two goals to one; Small Heath—fourth on the table—defeated Preston North End by three goals to one; Manchester United and Glossop made a draw of their match, as did also Blackpool and Burton United. The first three places in the Southern League are filled by the Bristol Rovers, Portsmouth, and Reading. The Rovers won their match on Saturday, disposing of Tottenham Hotspur by three goals to two; Portsmouth drew their match with Southampton; while Reading easily defeated Swindon by six goals to one. Of the eight matches played in the Southern League six were won by home teams, and only one game resulted in a draw.

Rugby football started in earnest in the Metropolitan district on Saturday, when most of the leading clubs entered the field. First matches do not often furnish reliable material upon which to gauge the form of the clubs, for good men as well as second-raters generally fail to do themselves justice. This was particularly the case on Saturday when most of the games were of a scrambling character. The grounds were hard, the weather too warm for vigorous methods, and in some cases the time play was curtailed. The "footup" alteration rather hampered the forwards in the packs, and it certainly bothered the referees. The latter, however, insisted on a loyal observance of the rule, and when the players have become accustomed to it the alteration will make for the good of the game. The 'Varsity terms have not yet commenced. It is rumoured that at Orford Grellett to fill the place of Walton at half-back will have plenty of material from which to select. Among the names mentioned are those of E. W. Dillon, the Kent cricketer, and C. B. Buck, of the Merchant Taylors. Both are good men, but Dillon is too big for a half-back, and would do well to turn his attention to the three-quarter line, where he might find a vacancy. At the end of last season it was stated that J. M. Dykes and M. Morrison would both retire from the game, and it was feared that W. N. Welsh's injury received in the match with England would force him to give up the game. Fortunately for Scotland's prospects in this season's Rugby international, all three men will once more play regularly. The Scottish captain was "out" on Saturday, and Dykes will play more regularly than last season. W. H. Welsh is captain of Edinburgh University, who will again place a very strong side in the field, in spite of the absence of Fell, Timms, Ballmore, and others of last season's exceptionally powerful fifteen who lost only one match.

In these days of hand-reared pheasants a good head-keeper should be able to make an accurate estimate of the probable bag of pheasants. He knows how many young birds were turned down, also how the wild broods have fared, and the task that now lies before him is to show as large a proportion as possible of the pheasants the woodlands contain. This is by no means the least arduous of the numerous and anxious duties he has to perform. If the estate of which he has charge is situated near a large town he must be prepared for raids on the preserves by gangs of poachers of the worst type. With the poacher who has the instincts of a sportsman, who works single-handed, and is not guilty of deeds of violence, it is permissible to feel some sympathy. He takes his chance. But no sympathy can be extended to the gangs of ruffians who from their haunts in the town organise expeditions against the game. Although pheasants may legally be shot on and after October 1, no very considerable number find their way into the larders for several weeks to come. From the beginning of November until Christmas is the period during which most of the preserves are shot, and the reason for the delay is is similar to that which renders it advisable not to begin the regular season of fox-hunting until about the same time. In order to keep with hounds through a long run hedges must be cleared of their foliage, ditches of the thick vegetation that hides them, otherwise there would be so much grief that the game would scarcely be worth the candle; and, further, in a late season fox cubs are not full-grown prior to November. In the same way shooting-men wait for the leaves to fall before attacking the coverts, and the delay also allows birds of the second broods to attain a respectable size. Pheasants seem to have thriven better than at one time seemed probable. In

artificial conditions. The same adverse conditions of climate which affected other game birds seriously reduced the numbers of the wild pheasants in various parts of the country. Nevertheless, good sport it likely to be obtained on not a few of the pheasant preserves during the present season.

Though deer do not suffer in the same way as winged game from inclement weather in spring and early summer, it is almost axiomatic that such weather is generally followed by a season of poor "heads." In terms of this rule no very high anticipations were this season formed. Indeed, one noble sportsman who owns and stalks one of the best and largest forests in Scotland told me, writes a correspondent, early in June that he anticipated a poor season so far as "heads" and trophies are concerned. He has not been disappointed. "Royals" have been scarce, and "Imperials" have been still scarcer. Of course, there is another way of accounting for the poverty of antlers. Many old stalkers firmly maintain that sunshine is absolutely essential to their proper growth. Mere abundance of food does not seem to induce the growth, while cold, dull weather seems absolutely inimical to the production of points. That there is a measure—perhaps a great deal—of practical truth in this theory seems borne out by a comparison of this season's poor "heads" with those of other years of more sunshine. The years most prolific in good heads have invariably been years marked by bright, warm weather. It rarely happens, it is true, that the same season is good for "haunches" and "heads." Nor is the reason far to seek. The sunshine and warm, dry weather which induces the growth of antlers is the reverse of favourable to the growth of verdure with the natural result that the gain in "points" is lost in weight. "Heads" suffer at the expense of haunches. For example, the famous 20-pointer killed by Lord Burton a few seasons ago in Glenquoich was poor in point of flesh. It is a mere truism to say that all sportsmen take more interest in heads than in haunches, and would rather secure one good trophy than a dozen parts "in pride of grease." The latter are for the epicure and the cook. The fact that deer have been in exceptional condition this season is, of course, some compensation. Stags of heavy weight but of indifferent antlers have been the rule and not the exception, and seventeen stones is a common average though, of course, a comparatively large number of stags of from twenty to twenty-three stones have been killed. Perhaps the best head and heaviest weight combined to date was a thirteen-pointer weighing just over twenty-three stone, killed on the Langwell Forest, in Caithness-shire by the Duke of Portland. On most forests the limit will, as anticipated, be secured; while as another compensation for the comparatively poor heads, deer are affording the most "sporting" stalking. On the whole, therefore, lessees of forests have had no reason to complain.

To-day the semi-final stage in the great lawn-tennis competition, to decide the covered-court championship of Europe, will be worked through at West Kensington, and four of the best players in England, two of whom have been both English and Irish Champions, will fight for a place in the final. There will be great anxiety to see how Doherty will meet the punishing net game that Cazalet has adopted with such success. These two men will be opposed to each other this afternoon, and if we may hazard an opinion on the result, it is that Doherty will win the first set, probably lose the second, and narrowly win the remaining two. It may be, however, that Cazalet will fall to pieces as mysteriously as did Ritchie yesterday—sustained brilliancy at lawn tennis is a very rare commodity. Yet we should be very surprised if this is the case. Cazalet does not endanger himself by over-training, but he is in excellent condition just now for a hard five-set match. But then, so is Doherty. Mahony, to the surprise of many, put "Gordon" out of the running yesterday with a three-set-to-love victory, the games being 7—5, 6—3, 6—4. He will now meet Hillyard to-day. Strangely inconsistent of late, Mahony yesterday gave a remarkably fine demonstration of clean volleying and resourceful back play, and though "Gordon" was "off-colour" and distressed at something or other, the Irishman was certainly the better man on the day's showing. He may not be in such good trim to-day, and even if he is, he will find Hillyard a tough nut to crack. On the whole, we are inclined to think that the championship round will be fought between Doherty and Hillyard, which should prove a match worth going a long way to witness.

Looking back on professional Golf during the past season, it does not appear—apart from the four leaders—that any particular player can be singled out as having shown the greatest promise. Jack White, Tom Vardon, James Kinnell, and, among the older men, Kirkaldy and Fernie, have well maintained their reputations. The first-named professional was said to be "stale" when the Open Championship was held, and this would account for the moderate show he made therein; but he was playing a great game earlier in the year, and more recently in the tournament at Edzell he tied for first place with James Braid. The score of the two winners was 146, and behind them in the order their names are written were Massey, Vardon, E. Simpson, Kinnell, Taylor, and about sixteen others. Altogether, White and Tom Vardon appear to be the most likely candidates for Championship honour in the near future. The result of the approaching home-and-home match between them will be awaited with interest. So far, only the chances of British professionals have been considered, but the claims of Arnaud Massey, of Biarritz, must not be overlooked. He has a forceful, yet easy style, is especially dangerous on the putting green, where so many fail, and, in the opinion of good judges, will win the Championship at no distant date. Judging from the results of three matches he has played at different times with Alexander Herd, there would seem to be little to choose between them; either man won one match by the same margin of a hole and the other game was halved. It was a great triumph for Mr. Leslie Balfour Melville at the autumn meeting of the premier club to beat the record for the lowest scratch score made in a club competition. Previously it was 78, and stood to the joint credit of the late Mr. F. G. Tait and Mr. J. E. Laidlay. Mr. Leslie Melville accomplished the round in one stroke less, and in this connexion a single stroke means a great deal. Needless to say, the score easily sufficed to win the King William IV. Medal, which was the object of competition. Mr. Melville's success was a triumph also for the veterans, though scarcely so signal a one as Mr. Charles Hutching's victory in the Amateur Championship. This prize also was secured by Mr. Leslie Melville in 1895, but at least a score of years has elapsed since he was first recognised as one of the finest players of the day. It seems more than probable that in future the international match will be decided by the results of the individual matches and not by "holes up." The committee of the Royal and Ancient recommended at the recent meeting of the club that the contest should be held annually "provided it was decided by the majority of matches won. Mr. J. L. Low and Mr. O. More-Fergusson are the delegates appointed by the Royal and Ancient to discuss the arrangements with the representatives of Royal Liverpool, the Honourable Company, Prestwick, and St. George's, and Mr. Low's influence, at least will be strongly exerted in favour of scoring by matches. Either plan is open to objections which are sufficiently well known; probably that advocated by the Royal and Ancient tends more than the other to exclude the element of chance.

Lady Hermione Blackwood, youngest daughter of the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, who became a nurse through the regular hospital training, is now doing duty at Bangor for the District nurse—one of those supplied by Queen Victoria's Jubilee Fund—while she has a six week's holiday. Lady Hermione nurses the poor in their own homes, and is a great favourite with them.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes 'as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE CORPORATION AND THE TRAMWAYS.

THE QUESTION OF THE TELEPHONES.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

THE following is the third report of the committee appointed by the Bombay Corporation to assist the Commissioner in matters connected with the purchase of the Tramways. The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution dated the 11th April 1901, to assist the Commissioner in all matters arising in connection with the purchase of the Tramways and to report to the Corporation as occasion arises, beg to submit for the consideration and orders of the Corporation, the important question of the arrangement under which the Telephone System of the Bombay Telephone Company should work in future in view to the conversion of the Tramways from horse to electric traction after the Tramway concern is purchased by the Corporation. The probable date on which the present Tramway system will be converted to electric traction cannot be stated in view of the pending litigation with the Tramway Company, but there is no doubt that before long the conversion must take place, and as the renewed agreement made in 1897 for five years with the Bombay Telephone Company for the right to set up and maintain telephone wires will expire on the 28th November 1902, the question whether any precautionary measures should be taken with a view to prevent difficulties with the electric tramways requires to be considered at once.

Naked telephone wires placed over trolly wires required for the overhead system of electric tramway traction are, in the not infrequent event of their breaking or failing and coming into contact with a trolly wire a probable source of very serious danger to the public. Contact with the trolly wire causes them to be charged with electricity, and injury or death may be caused to persons whom they may touch. It is therefore essential that in view of the installation of electric traction on the overhead system in Bombay, all telephone lines following the route of the tramways, or crossing it should be laid underground.

The agreement with the Telephone Company provides as follows:—"The said telephone wires shall be set up, conducted and maintained by means of posts let into the streets, or brackets affixed to building or by laying the said wires underground (in case it shall hereafter be found practicable to conduct telephone communication by wires so laid), or in such other manner and at such height from the ground and in such position in all respects as the Commissioner shall from time to time approve or direct and not otherwise." By this clause laying of underground wires is plainly contemplated, and under these circumstances the Corporation have a perfect right to insist upon the Company carrying out the necessary alterations to their system at their own expense, if the public safety requires it.

The Commissioner accordingly addressed a letter to the Telephone Company enquiring whether the Company were prepared to arrange for the laying of their wires underground, and if not what proposals they had to make in the event of their applying for any renewal of their agreement with the Corporation. The reply of the Telephone Company, as conveyed in their Secretary's letter, dated the 7th October, 1902, is annexed for the information of the Corporation. The Committee regret to say they do not consider it a satisfactory reply. The Company lay stress on the efficient service they have rendered to the City which they think entitles them, if not to more favourable terms than at present, at least to terms not less favourable; state that the laying of wires underground in Bombay being, as they believe, impracticable, is out of the question; offer an assurance that they will do all they can consistently with their own interests to facilitate the operations of the electric tramway and ensure public safety; but at the same time urge that their undertaking has acquired the character of a vested interest as compared with the proposed new scheme of electric traction for the tramways and that, therefore, it is for those concerned in the new Tramway scheme to safeguard them from interference, or if interference in some instance is unavoidable, then to indemnify them for any expense or loss; and they therefore appeal to the Corporation to "require from the promoters of the intended electric traction the performance of such obligations and conditions as will protect the Company from the burden of any expense or obstruction that may be caused to the Company by reason of the operations of the promoters in question, and as will preserve to the Company, subject only to the fair requirements of the Municipality, the full and free exercise of the long period License which the Company hold from Government." The Committee consider the attitude taken up by the Telephone Company to be altogether unreasonable. The Company have no doubt done good service to the Town, but if they had not, their profits would without question have suffered. As to the suggestion made of having acquired a vested interest, the Corporation, by giving five yearly agreements only, have prevented the establishment of any vested interest at all. The Company have up to now passed their return current through the earth, but they cannot possibly claim that they alone should have the use of the earth for their return current. The Committee are of opinion that the Corporation should give the Telephone Company distinctly to understand that an underground system will be generally insisted on in any new agreement which may be entered into with them. The wires for the supply of electricity for lighting and power purposes will be laid underground, and where telephone wires run in the same street it may be possible to arrange to have them put in the same trenches. The Committee have reason to believe that the concessionaires of the Tramway will give every facility for this. In outlying districts the overhead system can continue for the present if the wires are double, i. e., if a separate wire is provided for a metallic return current. Facilities such as above indicated may certainly be given so far as it may be found practicable to give them, but it is necessary that in other respects the Telephone Company should understand their liabilities, and the Committee therefore recommend that the Corporation should make a pronouncement on the subject as above suggested.

The following letter to the Commissioner dated the 7th October 1902, has been received from the Secretary, Bombay Telephone Co., Ld.:—The Board of Directors of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, have given their careful attention to your letter dated the 3rd September last, inviting attention to the fact that the agreement of the Municipality with the Company will expire on the 28th of November next, also intimating that on the introduction of Electric traction in the Tramway system, which is expected to be shortly carried out, it will, you understand, be impossible for the Company to maintain their existing system of working, and that overhead wires will also be a serious danger to the safety of the public, and you therefore request to be informed whether the Company are prepared to arrange for the laying of their wires underground, and, if not, what proposals they have to make in the event of their applying for renewal of their agreement. As these questions have a very important bearing on the interests of the Company, the Board have felt it requisite to consider them with some deliberation, and this all the more, that the Company would be glad to meet what they understand to be your wishes in the matter, so far as practicable. The Board trust that you will appreciate these grounds, as sufficient explanation of the delay which has taken place in replying to your letter of the 3rd of September. As regards renewal of the Company's agreement with the Municipality, it is certainly the intention of the Company to apply for renewal, and looking to the efficient service which the Company believe they may justly claim to have rendered to the Town during a long period of years, the Company have confidently entertained the hope that such renewal will be accorded without demur, and if not on more favorable terms than those now existing, at least upon terms that are not less favourable to the exercise by the Company of the License granted to them by Government. Touching the important and chief question, viz., that of laying the wires underground, the Company are forced to the conclusion that on the whole this is not practicable, and the Company consequently cannot say they are prepared to resort to such arrangement. As regards the impracticability of laying the wires underground in Bombay, it may be said that this circumstance has long been manifest to the Company, and you will remember that under clause 2 of the renewed agreement now in force between the Municipality and the Company, liberty to lay wires underground was accorded to the Company, with this reservation, viz., "in case it shall hereafter be found practicable to conduct telephonic communication by wires so laid." The views of those who have had experience of underground working in Bombay and other Eastern Cities, besides the Company's own experience with the rock in certain parts of the town, confirm the view that subterranean telephonic communication is not practicable. The apparent impracticability of underground laying of wires, especially in Bombay, owing to the quality of the soil, its waterlogged condition, its impenetrable rock, and other opposing attributes, was early in the present year (as you may perhaps be aware,) particularly brought to the attention and consideration of the Government of India on behalf of this Company, in connection with some of the stipulations comprised in the form of revised Telephone Licenses contemplated by Government. Government appears, to have been satisfied with the justice of the representations so made, for early in April last, Government intimated to the Company's representative that the clause obliging Licensees to substitute underground for overhead wires, whenever so required by an order in writing of the Governor General, would be tempered by the following effective qualifications:

"Provided that if it is proposed to issue such an order, the licensees shall be given an opportunity of representing their objections to such substitution on the ground that it is impracticable, or for any other reason, and their objections shall be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council, before such order is passed."

The Board submit to you that the laying of wires underground in Bombay, being as the Company believe, impracticable, is out of the question. You may, however, rely that the Board will do all that lies in their power, consistently with the interests of their Company, to facilitate the operations of the tramway's undertaking, when electric traction is introduced, and to ensure the safety of the public, and for such purposes to carry out on all occasions your wishes and directions to the best of the Board's ability. This assurance on behalf of the Company, the Board now ask you to accept.

Before concluding this letter, there is one matter to which the Board think they may be allowed to refer in the interests of the Company, without want of grace on their part, and without any suggestion of a lack of confidence in the continuation of the fair treatment and assistance they have always had the pleasure to experience at the hands of the Municipal Corporation.

The matter is as follows:—As incidentally mentioned in the early part of this letter, the Company claim that during a period of more than 20 years, they have had the good fortune to render, by means of their undertaking, important, useful and satisfactory services to the Municipality and to the public of the Town and Island of Bombay. The rendering of those services has often been subjected to circumstances of difficulty and discouragement, as well as to natural obstacles (for which blame is imputed to no one). With such difficulties, whenever they arose, the Company have always vigorously and successfully grappled, ever keeping in view as much the public interests as those of the Company, and with the result that it cannot be charged to the Company that they have looked only to their own gain, or that they have achieved any remarkable reward for the work they have done. Such being the Company's record, it may be said, that with the Municipality's good will, the undertaking of the Company has, in some sense, acquired the character of a vested interest, as compared with the proposed new scheme of electric traction for the tramways.

The Board feel assured that this aspect of the Company's work and business will be present to your mind, and be taken into fully favourable consideration by you and the Municipal Corporation, in regard to any requirements which it may be deemed necessary to make against the Company in consequence of the introduction of electric traction. The Board submit that under all the circumstances, it is for those concerned in the new electric scheme, to safeguard this Company from interference of any description, by the consequent introduction of the new scheme into Bombay. But if that interference in some instance may be found imperative, then that the expenditure and loss (if any) resulting to the Company by such interference, should be wholly borne by the parties concerned in the proposed transformation of the tramways traction system. The Company, therefore, through their Board, appeal to you and to the Municipal Corporation, to require from the Promoters of the intended Electric traction, the performance of such obligations and conditions as will protect the Company from the burden of any expense or obstruction that may be caused to the Company by reason of the operations of the promoters in question, and as will preserve to the Company, subject only to the fair requirements of the Municipality, the full and free exercise of the long period License which the Company hold from Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Civil Divn of the Order of Merit of—Sheikh Adam Sheikh Ibrahim Serang of the Karachi Port Trust vessel Fumbo for conspicuous gallantry displayed by him during the violent cyclonic storm which broke over Karachi on the 16th June 1902. The Serang seeing that the inhabitants of the villages of Baba and Bhit had been cut off from the main land and were in imminent danger of being swept away by the sea proceeded on his own initiative to their rescue and was successful at great personal risk in saving over 300 men, women and children.

The services of Capt H J R Twiss, M B, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment in the Jail Dept.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 (XXVI of 1881) as amended by the Negotiable Instruments Act 1885 (II of 1885) section 10 the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Notary Public and to exercise his functions as such within the District of Karachi:—Mr A E Cumming, City Magistrate of Karachi.

The services of Capt R F Hanney 12th Burma Infantry are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr in Chief in India with effect from the 15th Nov 1902.

The services of Capt L H Baldwin an Asst Comdt in the Lushai Hills Military Police Battn are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr, in Chief in India with effect from the 2nd Sept 1902.

The Rev H T Wheeler has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr E D Maclagan of the I C S are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the forenoon of the 15th Oct 1902.

Mr A G Hotart-Hampden, Depy Conservr of Forests, 1st grade is temporarily transferred from the United Provinces to the Central Provinces in the interests of the public service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,

Capt H T Dennys, I S C, a Dist Supdt of Police, Punjab officiated as Asst at Head quarters to the Genl Supdt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti from the afternoon of the 27th Sept to the afternoon of the 4th Oct 1902.

The services of Capt H T Dennys I S C Dist Supdt of Police Punjab are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the 5th Oct 1902.

Mr H L Kemball Asst in Rajputana to the Genl Supdt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti is appointed to officiate as Asst at Head quarters with effect from the 5th Oct 1902 vice Capt H T Dennys I S C and until further orders.

The following substantive promotion and appointment are made in the graded list of the Political Dept consequent on augmentation:—Major P Z Cox C I E I S C a Political Asst of the 1st class to be a Political Agent of the 4th class with effect from the 2nd Sept 1902; and Major P M Sykes to be a Political Asst of the 1st class with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

Major W M Cubbitt I S C a Political Agent of the 3rd offg 2nd class is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 28th Oct 1902 and is also granted furlough for three months under articles 254-A and 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations is continuation of the privilege leave.

The services of Munshi Hamid-uz-zafar Khan Khan Bahadur are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces with effect from the 8th Oct 1902 or the subsequent date on which he was relieved of his duties in the Bikaner State.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Stephens Depy Exr 2nd grade is promoted to Depy Exr 1st grade with effect from the 15th July 1902 vice Mr Moreshwar Sadanand Ajinkya retired.

Capt A E Dallas I S C to be Supply and Transport Officer, 4th class with effect from the 13th Oct 1902.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval—Major to be Lieut-Colonel—11th Oct 1902 G W Maxwell; and Lieut to be Captain—11th Oct 1902 H C Steen.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS—Bengal.

Asst Commissary and Hon Lieut W Wilson to be Depy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Capt subject to H M's approval, with the effect from the 1st July 1902 to complete the establishment.

Sub Condr (supernumerary Depy Asst Commissary and Hon Lieut) W Alves to be Conductor seconded; Sub Condr supernumerary Condr J W L Young is absorbed in the grade of Condr; Sergt G Anderson 2nd Asst Master Tailor, Army Clothing Dept Bengal to be Sub Condr; sergeants G Satherly and R L Bristow to be Sub Conductors.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH—Madras Command.

The undermentioned fourth class Asst Surgeons having completed five years' service in that class are promoted to the third class, with effect from the 1st April 1902—H Duckworth and J A Colkers.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut Col H P Jervis I M S Bombay 21st B I Marine Battn has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the 27th Nov 1902 subject to H M's approval.

Capt F L Wood I S C has been placed by the Secy of State for India on temporary Half pay with effect from the 8th Sept 1903 subject to H M's approval.

Henry Lieut T Legat Depy Asst Commissary Ordnance Dept Southern Circle is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 15 Sept 1902 subject to H M's approval.

REWARDS.

On the recommendation of the Govt of India H M's Govt have been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers with effect from the dates specified:—From 13th Oct 1901 in the rank of General F C Cotton C S I Royal late Madras Engineers retired deceased—Major Genl Sir Alfred Gaselee G C I E K C B Staff Corps,

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

H E the Govr Genl of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Vol Force:—B B and C Ry Volunteers,—Major W F Reynolds and Capt W E S McGregor.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the R Honble the secy State for India—Engr T H Knight R I M p a for six months; and Engr J J Walmsley R I M in c for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F G Heaven Examiner of Accounts is on return from leave appointed to officiate as Govt Examiner of Railway Accounts Bombay.

Mr D W McPherson Dety Accountant General Public Works Dept for Inspection Duty is appointed Examiner of Accounts Oudh and Rohilkand Railway.

Mr R C F Volkers Examiner of Accounts Oudh and Rohilkand Railway is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General Public Works Dept for Inspection Duty.

Lieut Col E A Waller R E Depy Accountant General and Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months under Article 254 A and 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st Nov 1902 or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 387 dated 16th Oct 1902 Mr W Ogden Govt Examiner Railway Accounts Bombay is appointed to officiate as Depy Account ant General and Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept vice Col Waller until further orders

THE NICHOLSON MEMORIAL.

THE following is the 18th and final list of subscriptions to the John Nicholson Memorial Fund. The fund has now been closed with a total subscription of Rs. 42,783 5 0 collected in India. No information has yet been received as to the amount collected in England by Colonel Hutchinson. Brigadier General Duff, Hony. Secretary of the Fund, writes:—"I would also take this opportunity of sincerely thanking all those whose liberality has made this fund so great success."

EIGHTEENTH AND FINAL LIST.

	Rs.
Mr A L Danson C S.	5
Mr W L Holman, ...	10
Mr R B Purvis	10
Captain W de L Williams	5
Mrs Clarke	2
Lieut-Col H Burton R F A	16
Major G E T Grean	10
Major E S Marder	10
Mr Jacob E Sassoon	50
Captain Grimshaw D A A G	10
Mr H G Fitz Gerald C S	15
Messrs Lawrence and Mayo	16
Mrs F Bates	10
Mr H Luson C S, ...	25
Rev S S Thomas	15
The Hon Mr Yorke	50
Captain R Kennion	10
Collected in Meiktila District per E O S George	15
Messrs Geo Gahagan and Co	50
T E Thomson and Co, ...	50
Captain Risch R E	10
Mr H C Williams C S	15
Mr F A T Phillips C S	50
Mr H Duperney C S	10
The Hon Mr F A Robertson C S ...	50
Mr H A Stuart C S	25
The Hon Mr Justice Blair	50
Cawnpur Woollen Mills Coy Ld ...	150
Mr A Butterworth	5
Mr J Scott	5
Mr H Thomson	5
Mr J F Fenton	5
Mr P Scott	3
Mr M Charlesworth	3
Mr W Vickers	3
Mr A H Sliver	3
Mr E Heap	3
Mr J H Fitton	3
Mr S Hadgson	3
Mr A R Bull	2
Mr Hadgkinson	2
Mr A H Fraser	2
Mr T W Richardson C S	25
Mr W Morgan	15
Mr Stanley Tremeame proprietor of "Capital" and "Asian"	240
Lieut T H Keyes	10
Mr A G G Campbell C S	20
Mr A L Hough C S	25
Lieut Col J Carmichael R A M C ...	15
Major Rich Dy J A G	16
Mr D Souter Robertson	10
Mr A W McNair C S	20
Col P F O Connor I M S	20
Mr F E Pargiter C S	16
Mr R E Enthoven C S	20
Captain E R Howell	10
Mr A B Drummond	15
Mr C Stewart Wilson C S	25
Mr R Oakden C S	15
Mr G L Walker	50
Mr D Coats Niven	50
Miss Agnes Rooke	45
Mr W Helps V D	10
Mr T G Charles	16
" L M Wynch C S...	25
Officers Burma Military Police... ...	155
Mr M A Stein	20
Lieut Col. C Herbert	16
Major D C Phillott	30
Mr A W Blunt	10
Captain L C Dunsterville 20th P I ...	10
Captain J H Doveton 16th B L	10
Major M W Douglas	15
Mr L H Leslie Jones C S	16
Mr B S Carey C S	16
Lieut Col F B Maclean R A M C ...	32
Through Dy Commissioner Prome ...	21
Mr H A Cramp I C S	20
Mr C E Low	20
Mr Mahdi Hasan E A C	10
Rai Bahadur Kalidas Chowdhri ...	10
Lala Deo Narain E A C	2
Mr S B Gokley	3
Mr R S Doje E A C	2
Mr Chunavis E A C	2
Mr Gulzari Mall	3
The Calcutta Tramway Coy Ld ...	100
Mr H A B Rattigan	32
Mr W S Hamilton	15
Colonel Spratt Bowring R E	16
Captain W A Bailey	5
Colonel Sir S Jacob K C I E	25
Mr M F O'Dwyer C S	20
Mr R Grant Brown C S	10
2nd Welsh Regt	100
2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers	75
1st Royal Scots Fusiliers	101
Oxford Light Infantry	200
3rd Rifle Brigade	150
5th Dragoon Guards	100
1st Norfolk Regiment	72
2nd Border Regiment	110
1st The Queens	100
1st East Yorks Regiment	100
2nd Durham Light Infantry	123
4th Hussars	100
61st Coy R G A	18
1st Battery R F A	20
23rd Battery R F A	25
3rd Battery R F A	25
35th Battery R F A	25
Peshawar Mountain Battery	100
Gujrat Mountain Battery	25
Officers R H A Umballa	55
Hazara Mountain Battery	25
65th Coy Royal Garrison Artillery ...	12
22nd Burma Infantry	50
22nd Bombay Infantry	30
4th Madras Pioneers	30
Malwa Bhil Corps	39
34th Pioneers	135
1st Brahmins...	150
7th Bengal Lancers...	50
10th Jats	50
Merwara Battalion...	30
4th Rajputs	50
10th Gurkhas	20
3rd Sikhs	50
1-1-4th Gurkhas	50
27th Punjab Infantry	107
1st Mopiahs	50
10th Bombay Light Infantry	50
23rd Madras Light Infantry	40
21st Punjab Infantry	50
18th Rajputs	50
30th Punjab Infantry	50
14th Sikhs	22

THE HORNET'S NEST.

(Concluded from page 4.)

BOARDED BY PIRATES.

Not to be behindhand, the men of the coast next showed Great Britain the metal of which they were made. Lumbering slowly through the Mediterranean came an English brig of 750 tons with currants from Zante and Cephalonia. Day after day the east wind held, and proudly she made her hundred and hundred and twenty knots. But when at last Gibraltar hove in sight the wind fell light, and in the end she drifted close under the Riff coast and anchored. All unsuspecting, her captain and crew went to sleep, to be wakened by a grinding crash as a heavy boat dashed alongside and a swarm of cut-throats poured over the side. Dead, or left for dead, were all her crew, and she was "gone through" with such thoroughness that not a bit of food or a drop of water was left on board. Then the pirates went ashore to fetch another boat to load up. One man, badly wounded, managed to steer, while another, who had been merely stunned, slipped the cable and loosed the topsails, and made shift to sheet them home. The captain, shot through the stomach, lay on his own quarterdeck and looked on. The breeze came fair and strong, and the poor gutted, plundered vessel, with her crew of dead and wounded crawled clear of the land and made for Gibraltar. Fortunately the signalman at the signal station noticed them, and thinking something was wrong, a tug was sent out and the brig brought into harbour, where, of course, the survivors were properly cared for and eventually the captain recovered. There were the usual representations, but it is not on record that the Riffs were any the worse for them. Should any adventurous spirit desire to meet a real pirate in these prosaic days, let him repair in an outwardly inoffensive sailing vessel and anchor off that coast; should he desire further and more accurate information it will no doubt be supplied to him at Ceuta or Melilla. It cannot, of course, be absolutely guaranteed, but the chances are that he will be boarded, and if this takes place the Riffs will put up as first-class a fight as the most exacting could desire. Should this design fail a journey inland is likely to provide a series of thrilling experiences, and probably, a funeral. It is ill to meddle with "The Hornet's Nest."

HERE is a note for philatelists:—Examine the new 15c French stamp with a microscope; and you will find that the figure of Liberty has six toes on her foot.

THE UNREST IN IRELAND.

THE "IRISH PEOPLE" CASE.

IN the Northern Divisional Court, Dublin, on September 24, Mr. Mahony delivered his decision in the case in which Timothy M'Carthy, acting editor, Thomas O'Dwyer, manager, and Stephen Holland, printer of the "Irish People" newspaper were charged with having published in their journal statements intimidating and calculated to prevent persons unknown taking or continuing to use grass lands or evicted farms; and further, with having incited persons unknown to join in illegal conspiracy for the purpose of effecting that object. The Court was crowded during the delivery of the judgment. Mr. Michael Davitt and Mr. Nannetti, M. P., being among those present.

Mr. Mahony, in the course of his judgment, said: The case for the Crown in this prosecution consisted of the production and giving in evidence of four copies of the "Irish People." The evidence given by the Crown was directed to prove the publication of the newspapers in question, and that the defendants are respectively editor, manager, and printer of the same. Counsel for the defence, in argument which certainly left nothing to be desired by the Court, and I venture to say also by their clients, asked me to dismiss the summons upon the following grounds, which I propose to deal with in the order of their submission. The first objection raised was as to the form of the "Dublin Gazette," and Mr. Bodkin submitted that it did not purport to be printed and published by the King's authority as required by Section 12, Subsection 3, of the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887. I am clearly of opinion that the "Gazette" has been properly tendered in evidence, and I accordingly have received the same. The second objection was that there was no evidence of publication of any of the newspapers. In my opinion the publication of the newspapers has been otherwise legally proved.

THE OFFENCE DEDUCED.

Mr. Bodkin argued that the summons was without precedent, inasmuch as the offence was deduced against three different classes of persons alleged to be unknown, and further that there was an alternative charge in each count of the summons. As to the former objection, I consider it is conclusively met by the reference to the case of ex parte Connors, decided in the Court of Exchequer in this country in the year 1888. To meet the second point, Mr. Chambers, at the close of the case, asked me to amend the summons by substituting "and" for "or" after the word "parties." I have considered his requisition carefully, and in my opinion I cannot comply with it, and I therefore have to consider the summons as it was originally drafted. In my opinion the summons is right in form, and each count contains only one charge. The substance of the first charge is unlawfully using intimidation towards a certain class of unknown persons, that is to say, to persons who had taken, used, or occupied farms of land in Ireland, and the words that follow these, in my opinion, neither embarrass the defendants nor vitiate the pleadings, since they are merely descriptive of the nature of the land. In my opinion there is neither duplicity nor ambiguity in the count. The same remarks apply to the other counts so far as this objection extends. The fourth objection raised is that there is no allegation whatever of any offence having been committed within the jurisdiction of this Court—that is, within the county borough and within the police district of the Dublin metropolis. The answer as regards the first count in the same summons is contained in the 19th Section of the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887. Intimidation is therein stated to include any words or acts intended and calculated to put any person in fear of any injury or danger to himself or any member of his family or to any person in his employment, or in fear of any injury to or loss of property, viz., employment, means of living. In proving intimidation as defined by the Act it is therefore only necessary to prove the intent to intimidate, and this intent was, I consider, clearly shown in articles produced in evidence. As regards the fifth objection, that there is no allegation of any special acts having been performed by the defendants, Mr. Bodkin relied on the case of The King v. Mackenzie, reported in Queen's Bench Division. I think the summons in this particular is specific enough, and I do not consider that the case referred to in any way affects its validity. But this contention, which principally deals with the second and third counts in the summons, is that there is no proof of the incitement having reached any individual, and Mr. Bodkin relied on the case of The King v. Krause which is reported in "The Justice of the Peace" of February 22, 1902. No reply was given by counsel for the Crown to this argument. In my opinion the argument, so far from being unworthy of consideration, is a good one, and upon the evidence in this case the defendants on the second and third counts are entitled to a ruling in their favour. Another objection urged by Mr. Bodkin is that there is no evidence of any such class of persons existing as those to

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

No experienced sportsman goes out with a gun or rifle which does not come up to the shoulder in the exact position required. If the regulation rifle were issued with stocks made from some half-dozen carefully-selected patterns of different length and cast, the snap-shooting of the army would quickly improve under the special Order in question.

The sister of the ward should be the mistress of the ward. Under existing conditions there is a divided authority, and if a sister tells an orderly that things are not as tidy as they ought to be, it is possible for him to retort that the ward master is satisfied, and ignore her reproof. We agree that until this state of affairs is done away with there is sure to be friction.

The time-honoured arm of the mounted man is to be forthwith replaced in Canada by the rifle, fitted with sword-bayonet. A charge of cavalry "getting home" with fixed bayonets against infantry armed with the same deadly weapon will be a novelty in the war of the future.

In the navy, as in the army, straight shooting is essential to success in war. Heavy armament and speed will be useless if the man behind the gun is a bad shot. This has been impressed on the country for years, but it cannot be said that the Admiralty are yet as fully alive to the necessity of providing facilities for practice as they should be. Neither can they be induced to encourage a healthy emulation amongst gunners by giving adequate rewards to those who reach a high standard of excellence.

The late Governor of St. Helena has been more fortunate in his experience as guardian of prisoners of war than was a certain governor of the same island in former days. During the time that Sir Hudson Lowe had the anxious task of taking charge of the exiled Emperor Napoleon I. and his staff, no words of calumny and reproach were bitter enough to hurl at the Governor for alleged cruelty and want of consideration towards his captive charge. . . . The years which have elapsed since then have still failed to right the unfortunate governor altogether in public opinion, but to the reader of history the contrast between the story of then and now can hardly fail to be striking. We learn now that before the departure of the Boer prisoners from St. Helena a deputation of the exiles waited on the Governor, and presented him with an illuminated address thanking His Excellency for all the kindness and consideration they had experienced at his hands. A very satisfactory matter to record, indeed, but recalling the experience of Sir Hudson Lowe, to which we have referred, the best philosophical reflection may be that in our treatment of prisoners or governors we have happily fallen on kinder times.

Wise action has now been taken by the authorities in the matter of the re-engagement of Reservists. The Army Order just published extends permission to all who have recently passed into the Reserve to return to the colours for a more or less limited period, and as the easiest way of providing, at any rate temporarily, for soldiers who are still unable to find civil employment in the open market. It may be hoped that the present congestion in unskilled labour will pass away, but meanwhile, those who have served their country so nobly will at least be assured subsistence until something turns up, or the demand grows commensurate with the present excessive supply. The conditions under which this re-engagement is to be carried out are sound and sensible and it is evident that the necessity for ultimately maintaining the Reserve has not been lost sight of, and men will be passed on to it as of old directly they are ready to find for themselves.

A rather remarkable pamphlet has just appeared from the pen of Mr. Charles Williams, the well-known war correspondent, and published by Grant Richards. It is called "Hushed Up: a Case for Inquiry into Some Suppressed Facts Concerning the Conduct of the War in South Africa," and is intended for the information and guidance of the commissioners who will soon undertake their investigation, and the enlightenment of the general public. Now, for the first time, the search-light has been turned with remorseless force upon secret places; that which was dark is exposed, that which many would wish forgotten is uncompromisingly revealed. We are told plainly of culpable want of preparation by the Government for a war which all common-sense people knew to be inevitable; of the nearly hopeless task of commanders in the early stages when hampered by inadequate means; of the strategical and other errors of their successors far more happily placed, and who have often won great reputations far too cheaply when helped by sheer good luck, rather than good management. The writer seems to forestall the verdict of the future historian, when, removed above the narrow-mindedness of the present, he can estimate events at their proper value, and will accord praise or blame as it is really deserved. Mr. Williams' strictures, his outspoken comments, his earnest desire to vindicate the right—above all, his knowledge of facts, in many cases special and exclusive—make the pamphlet well worth reading by all who wish that the truth should prevail.

The most valuable of the many interesting reports of the Continental manœuvres are those penned by the special correspondent of the "Times." They are from the hands of an expert, and it may be permitted to conjecture that from their unstinted admiration of the great German models the writer is a well-known and much-esteemed military officer. The language is always laudatory. A well-deserved tribute is paid to the German officer as the most patient instructor of of his men and ever imbued with the keenest professional spirit, the intelligent receptivity of the rank and file, the perfect appreciation of fire discipline, are points to which full justice is done. We also have in these letters a certain correction of the statement that the German staff is still disinclined to accept recent experience in South Africa. A decided change is in progress with regard to the attack. Looser order has been adopted, and the column formation for supports will be abandoned. For the present, the French show no tendency to move in the same direction. Again, this year, we have seen the close columns marching across long open spaces to be annihilated by murderous fire. It is not altogether surprising that the methods by which France won battles in the past should be tenaciously maintained, but we must not conclude that it lags behind in all military matters. Scientific developments are closely watched and adopted. France was the first to realise the advantages of the quick-firing guns, and we have the almost unanimous opinion of experts that the present condition of the French artillery service leaves little to be desired.

We may expect to hear of more so-called contract scandals in connection with the late war in South Africa. An uncomfortable feeling prevails that the alleged irregularities in horse purchase are not the only matters that require investigation. Many stories are current of the questionable quality of goods supplied, their wastage or deterioration at South African ports by the delay to disembark, or careless storage after landing; we hear of tons of hay left to rot, of food forgotten in warehouse and truck, of mountains of tinned-meat rotting and cast into the deep sea, of demurrage paid upon steamers detained over their time for want of orders to unload. It is to be hoped that these are only the usual complaints heard, and too often proved, after every great war. Systems break down or are non-existent in times of great pressure, when it is better to incur loss on some of the supplies than be altogether in want of them. Extreme accuracy of account and nice precision in distribution might be ensured, but at the risk of starvation and unsatisfied needs, and so long as direct definite charges of fraud and foul play cannot be brought against purveyors, shippers and Government officials, it may be better to give an amnesty for errors and shortcomings. A first and paramount duty with the War Inquiry Commissioners will be to deal with the question searchingly, but yet in a broad, impartial, and, on the whole, reasonable spirit.

The improvement of the Service rifle has been for some time past under the special consideration of the Small Arms Committee, who are now said to have nearly completed their labours. A few specimens of the new weapon have been issued to infantry regiments for experimental use, with what result is not yet known. Some severe criticism has been passed upon the War Office for not giving a wider test of this modified rifle, and especially in declining to accede to the request of the National Rifle Association that it might be tried at Bisley, when so many experts and picked shots were gathered together there. The refusal was based on the fact that the new pattern was still in the embryotic stage, but this is surely just the time to submit it for examination by practical people. It will be too late to do this when once the rifle has been adopted, and as it now will be, on the recommendation of a limited number of judges whose opinion cannot be exhaustive or final. The leading changes foreshadowed in the weapon are the shortness of barrel—intended no doubt to fit it for cavalry service—better sights, a modification of the rifling, and an easing of the bore towards the muzzle. As further alterations are to be expected, it is little likely that it will be soon in the hands of the Army at large.

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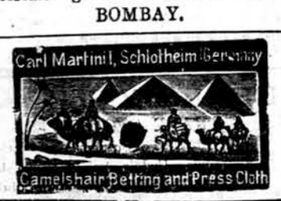

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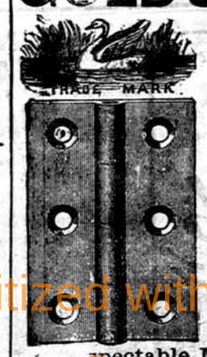

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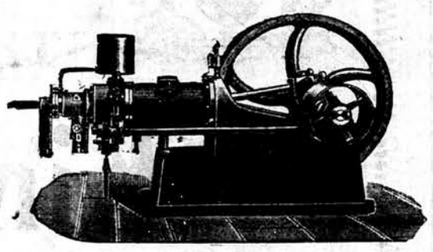

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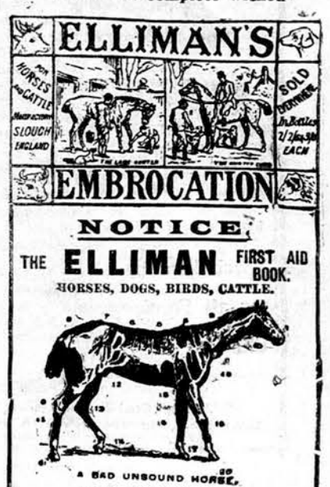

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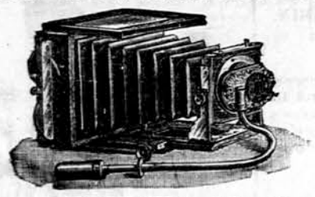

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